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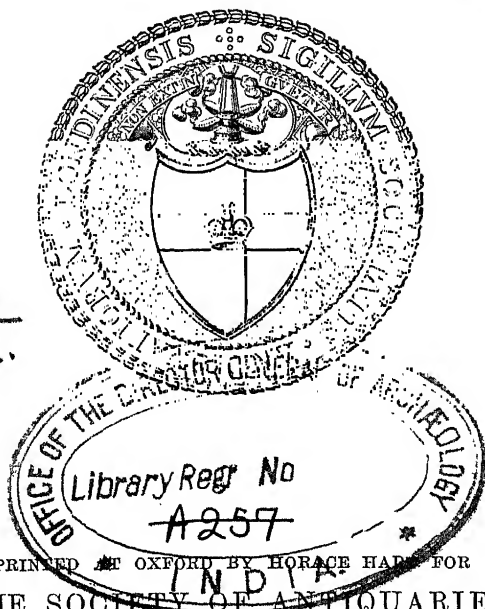
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON

SESSION 1912—1913.

THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1912.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same
ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Luke Gerald Dillon, Esq.:—Pedigree of Dillon, Viscounts Dillon.
n.p. n.d.

From Lawrence Weaver, Esq., F.S.A.:—The first and chief groundes of
architecture. By John Shute. 1563. Facsimile reprint, edited with
an introduction by Lawrence Weaver. fol. London, 1912.

From the Editor, W. T. Lancaster, Esq., F.S.A.:—Abstracts of the
charters and other documents contained in the Chartulary of the
Priory of Bridlington in the East Riding of the County of York. 8vo.
Leeds, 1912.

From the Author :—Military architecture in England during the middle
ages. By A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London,
1912.

From Messrs. Maclay, Murray & Spens :—Papers on archaeological and
philological subjects. By Alexander Galloway. Privately printed.
8vo. Glasgow, 1912.

From the Victoria and Albert Museum :—

1. English earthenware made during the seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries. By Sir Arthur H. Church, K.C.V.O. 8vo. London,
1911.
2. English ecclesiastical embroideries of the thirteenth to sixteenth
centuries. 8vo. London, 1911.

3. Review of the principal acquisitions, 1911 (with illustrations). 4to. London, 1912.
4. Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design : Accessions, 1911. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author :—History of the Pilkington family of Lancashire and its branches from 1066 to 1600. By Lieut.-Col. John Pilkington, F.S.A. Third edition. 4to. Liverpool, 1912.

From the Earl of Yarborough, F.S.A. :—The parish register of Brocklesby, in the county of Lincoln, 1538–1837. Edited by C. W. Foster. Privately printed. 8vo. n.p. 1912.

From the Author :—The distribution of early bronze age settlements in Britain. By O. G. S. Crawford. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author :—Lawyers' merriments. By David Murray, F.S.A. 8vo. Glasgow, 1912.

From the Author :—Palaeolithic man and Terramara Settlements in Europe. By Robert Munro. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1912.

From University College Library, London :—Catalogue of the periodical publications in the Library of University College, London. By L. Newcombe. 8vo. Oxford, 1912.

From the Author :—An account of the Heath House Estate, Stapleton, Gloucestershire. By L. J. U. Way, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1912.

From the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford :—The Romanization of Roman Britain. By F. Haverfield. Second edition. 8vo. Oxford, 1912.

From the Author :—Roman London. By Professor F. Haverfield. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author :—A bibliographical list descriptive of Romano-British architectural remains in Great Britain. By A. H. Lyell, F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1912.

From the Author :—Some dew-ponds in Dorset. By Alfred Pope, F.S.A. 8vo. Dorchester, 1912.

From the Author :—Roods, screens, and lofts in Nottinghamshire. By Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author :—Some military aspects of the Roman occupation of Caerleon. By Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., C.B. 4to. n.p. 1912.

From the Author :—Coronation studies. The great gold spurs. 1. Co-heiresses. By Arthur Betts. 8vo. London. n.d.

From the Compiler :—Catalogue of the charters, deeds, and MSS. in the Public Reference Library at Sheffield. Prepared by T. W. Hall. 8vo. Sheffield, 1912.

From the Author :—Prehistoric time measurement in Britain : an astronomical study of some ancient monuments. By A. M. McAlldowie. 8vo. n.p. 1912.

From the Author :—Les voûtes de la nef de la cathédrale d'Angers. Par John Bilson. 8vo. Caen, 1912.

From the Author :—The Roman pottery in York Museum. By Thomas May. 8vo. York, 1912.

From the Compiler :—A catalogue of a small collection of engravings of Poplar and Blackwall in bygone days. By T. E. Scott. 8vo. n.p. 1912.

From the Author, Sir H. G. Fordham :—Notes on British and Irish itineraries and road-books. 8vo. Hertford, 1912.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Tower [of London], a series of etchings. By C. R. B. Barrett. fol. London, 1889.
2. The castles and abbeys of Yorkshire. By William Grainge. 8vo. York, 1855.
3. The history of Hertford Castle. By W. F. Andrews. 8vo. Hertford, 1912.
4. The evolution of Kingston-upon-Hull, as shown by its plans. By T. Sheppard. 8vo. Hull, 1911.
5. The Tower of London. By William Benham, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford :—A study of the bronze age pottery of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Hon. John Abercromby. 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1912.

From the Author :—An account of St. Giles's Church, Holme, Notts. By Ernest Woolley. 8vo. London, 1912.

From W. Whitaker, Esq., F.R.S. :—Harlyn Bay and the discoveries of its prehistoric remains. By R. Ashington Bullen. Third edition. 8vo. Padstow, 1912.

From H. Yates Thompson, Esq., F.S.A. :—Illustrations from one hundred manuscripts in the Library of Henry Yates Thompson. fol. London, 1912.

From the Author :—Christian antiquities in the Nile Valley. By Somers Clarke, F.S.A. fol. Oxford, 1912.

From the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press :—An account of medieval figure-sculpture in England. By E. S. Prior, F.S.A., and Arthur Gardner, F.S.A. 4to. Cambridge, 1912.

From the Compiler :—The royal descents of the Fosters of Moulton and the Mathesons of Shinness and Lachalsh. Compiled by W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1912.

From G. T. Huntley, Esq. :—Manuscript Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Olave's, Tooley Street.

From the Kesteven County Council :—Manuscript list of ancient monuments within the Council's area.

From Henry Symonds, Esq., F.S.A. :—Original articles of agreement, dated 14th May, 1756, between the Society of Antiquaries of London and John Boydell in reference to the sale of the Society's prints.

From Lieut.-Col. Croft Lyons, F.S.A., and Emery Walker, Esq., F.S.A. :—Contribution towards the cost of Wallis's *London Armory*, 1677.

Reginald Campbell Thompson, Esq., M.A., was admitted a Fellow.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., M.A., Local Secretary, called attention to the fact that it was proposed to make alterations in the Abbot's House at Broadway, Worcestershire,

Whereupon it was resolved:

'That the Society of Antiquaries of London deprecates any alterations being made in the Abbot's House at Broadway which would impair the original character of the building,'
and

'That Mr. Willis-Bund be authorized to communicate this resolution to the owner and to take any further action he may deem necessary.'

Notice was given that the Ordinary Meeting on December 12th would be made Special at 8.45 p.m. to consider the following draft of an alteration in the Statutes proposed by the Council on November 13th:

Chapter vj, § iv, line 19, p. 20.

For 'five consecutive years' read 'seven consecutive years'.

REGINALD CAMPBELL THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a new decipherment of the Hittite Hieroglyphs, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

For this paper the Trustees of the British Museum gave permission to quote passages from the new Hittite hieroglyphic texts which were found when the author was employed by them on their excavations at Carchemish in 1911. No new bilingual has yet been found, and the decipherment is based on a study of the hieroglyphic texts, with the application of what can be gleaned from the Hittite cuneiform tablets from Asia Minor. In the translations of those inscriptions already published the author's versions coincide only in a few words (chiefly ideographs) with those hitherto put forward, and similarly in regard to syllabic values of characters he could only agree in a few cases, almost all of these latter being due to Professor Sayce, whose identification of the place-name for Tyana, and the nominative termination in -s, provided four satisfactory equivalents.

The chief source was a new long hieroglyphic inscription of about 600 characters found in 1911; but the first suggestion came from an inscription which had been found and edited thirty years before, and buried again, to be dug up afresh in the new excavations. In the groups in its first line an elaborate character appeared twice, and somewhat similar groups occurred in the long inscription; and it seemed possible that this sign might have the value *gar*, representing the corresponding syllables in

Sangar, King of *Gargamis*, a well-known king of the ninth century. Ultimately this identification turned out to be correct in the case of this long inscription; in the other, the broken word containing this character *gar*, which was conjectured to be *Gargamis*, proved in the end to be a second *Sangar*, the grandfather of the first, who was called by the same name, a common practice at this time.

From experiment a place-name elsewhere seemed to be written *Ka-r-k-mi-s*, and these syllabic values gave good results when applied to other inscriptions. With this clue given by the words *Sangar* of *Gargamis*, the *Hamath* inscriptions, as might be expected, yielded the names *Hamath* and *Irkulina* (a king of the ninth century, known from *Shalmaneser's* inscriptions), with a variant *Arkulini* on the long new text.

It became clear ultimately that there were many kings' names concealed in the long inscription, and finally, by using the syllabic values obtained from the above-mentioned names, it was possible to identify in the published and unpublished inscriptions the following names (in addition to those already quoted):

(a) (Known from *Shalmaneser's* inscriptions), *Muttallu*, *Kâki*, *Ninni*, *Katê*, *Kirri*, *Giammu*, *Arame*, and the name *Khunu* (probably *Akhunu* of *Bit Adini*). (b) (Known from the *Sinjerli* inscriptions), *Panammi*, and *Karal* (his father). (c) (Known from the *Boghaz Keui* texts), *Targasnalli* on a Hittite seal. (d) (Known from Greek records), *Ariarathes*, the name of several Cappadocian kings (on Cappadocian monuments where it is written *Araras*). (e) *Tribal names*: 'the *Kauai* of *Katê*' (*Katê* is the chief of the *Kauai*, according to *Shalmaneser*): the *Kashkai* ('*Aram* of *Kashk*,' one *Arame* being known from *Shalmaneser's* records as king of *Bit (A)gusi* and another of *Urardhu*; the *Kashkai* are a well-known tribe north-west of *Assyria*): the *Katnai*. (f) *Place-names*: *Mizir* (*Muzri*), *Tabal*, *Umk* (= *Unki*, *Mod. Amk*), *Gurgum* (under the form *Gugum*).

Two important kings not in the above list occur frequently in hieroglyphic texts of *Shalmaneser's* date: one, *Tesup-ê-r*, which (since the god *Tesup*=*Hadad*) is equivalent to *Adad-ê-r*, i.e. *Adad-(iz, id?)-r*, *Hadadezer*, *Benhadad II*; and the second, followed by the place-name *Nin-wi*, *Nin-w*, and *N-nin-wi*, which is replaced by *As-ir*, *As-r-a*, i.e. *Nineveh* and *Assyria*, would seem to suggest no other than the name for *Shalmaneser* himself, in an abbreviated form, as is found in *Hos. x. 14* (perhaps for *Shalmaneser IV*).

The majority of the published hieroglyphic inscriptions show, from the translations thus obtained, that they refer to the making of alliances, for which the Hittites have always been famous. 'I have written a covenant (?) with So-and-so,' 'They have made

brotherhood,' 'We are of one speech,' and like phrases occur, and 'make alliance with us' or 'with my son' occurs about twenty times.

The grammar and vocabulary of the Hittite hieroglyphs (as has long been suspected from the Hittite cuneiform) points to the language being Indo-Germanic. The suffixed pronouns are: (*Sing.*) (1) *-mi, -mu, -m*, (2) *-t*, (3) *-s*; (*pl.*) (1) *-n(a)*, (2) *-ut* (?), (3) *-u*: the verbs show an augmented past tense, e. g. *a-d(a) -t*, 'he gave,' from a root *da*. Prepositions are *ab(a)*, *ta*, *mit*, *-kan*. The nouns mark the accusative singular in *-n*, and, as Professor Sayce pointed out, the nominative in *-s*.

Mr. HOGARTH declared himself incompetent to deal with the paper on the spot, and thought that even those who had made a study of the subject should wait to see Mr. Thompson's views in print, and study them at leisure. Comparison must be made with other systems, especially that of Professor Sayce, who seemed to have been misinterpreted on two or three points. Mr. Thompson had read *Tesup* and evolved from it the name *Hadad*, whereas Professor Sayce read the same characters as *Sandes*, and the sign on the diagrams regarded as lightning was generally interpreted as a snake. Further, *Benhadad* who was king of Damascus should not occur at *Marash*. It was curious that both systems were based on the *gar* sign, but that sign was not the same in both. Again, he doubted if all the inscriptions dealt with belonged to the same period much less to one reign, that of *Shalmaneser II.* Both Mr. Thompson and Professor Sayce had brought out from the hieroglyphs a number of names well known in Hittite and Assyrian; but as the readings did not agree, it was easy to exaggerate the importance of coincidences. The Professor had regarded the identification of many well-known names as one of the four main arguments in favour of his own system.¹ The above objections did not preclude a full recognition of Mr. Thompson's industry and ingenuity in dealing with the texts, and fuller justice would have been done to the system if time had allowed a more complete demonstration. The paper should in any case be published as a *prima facie* case had been made out, and the author should be congratulated on his results and receive the thanks of the meeting for bringing them before the Society.

Mr. LEONARD KING referred specially to the chronology of the inscriptions. Hitherto a large proportion of the hieroglyphic texts had been considered to precede the adoption of cuneiform by the Hittites of Cappadocia, or, according to Professor Sayce, to date

¹ *Proceedings of Society of Biblical Archaeology*, 1907, vol. xxix. 207.

from the period immediately following that of Boghaz Keui, and to be not later than the thirteenth century. In Mr. Thompson's system the majority of the names dated from the ninth century. That was not necessarily a weak point in the argument, but deductions from it were important. There were two possible methods of decipherment: one was Jensen's method, to make up one's own mind as to the language in which the signs were written, and then from one's knowledge of the language to proceed to decipherment; but Jensen found that few others believed in his system and now appeared to have doubts about it himself. The second method was to take history as a starting-point, as Grotefend and Rawlinson did with the Persian Achaemenian inscriptions. Mr. Thompson had proceeded on those lines, and, as Mr. Hogarth had observed, his principle of decipherment was perfectly sound, and it seemed to consist of three parts that did not stand or fall together. First, the identification of proper names; then the terminations and verbal forms by means of the Hittite cuneiform; and thirdly, the suggestion that the results pointed to an Indo-Germanic language. It was true that certain authorities considered the language of the Hittite cuneiform to be of Indo-European origin, but in any case that was quite apart from the other branches of investigation. With regard to proper names, Mr. Thompson had made out a strong case for inquiry, which could be tested by cross-reference; but the assumption that the sign for a Hittite divine name was used to express that of the Semitic god Hadad in the characters read as Benhadad, was, if correct, an interesting departure from precedent. The Society might congratulate the author on the results already achieved with the new material to which he had been allowed access; also on the fresh and vigorous manner in which he had put his views before the meeting. All those interested in the subject would be glad to see the paper published, especially as it would appear about the same time as the edition of about 200 of Professor Winckler's documents from Boghaz Keui, which was in preparation by the Royal Museums of Berlin.

Mr. H. R. HALL said on the general question he could only join in congratulating Mr. Thompson, whose work showed great ingenuity and enthusiasm. The results brought before the Society were based on the same data as Professor Sayce's but did not tally exactly; whichever version ultimately prevailed, he felt that Mr. Thompson had made some suggestions that would be adopted. It was difficult to judge before the paper appeared in print, but he was doubtful about some of the identifications and values proposed; for instance, the interpretation of the sign like the head of a calf. Without claiming any special know-

ledge of Indo-European, he ventured to question the reading of several long words shown on the diagrams, which did not look like Aryan forms; and thought that the word *me* was not necessarily Aryan. The language of the Hittite cuneiform tablets and that of Mitanni had been identified as Indo-European, but the latter had recently been proved to be otherwise; and Hittite was more likely to be, like Mitannian, a kind of Georgian or Caucasian language than Indo-European. The speech of Mitanni was not Indo-European, but their names were, and the explanation was that Iranian aristocrats there ruled over a non-Aryan people. The same might have been the case with the Anatolians further west. It seemed to be a fact that the Etruscans were allied to the Anatolians; and he had recently seen at Florence a relief almost indistinguishable from Hittite work. No one would maintain that the Etruscans were Aryan, and the conclusion seemed inevitable that the Hittites were also non-Aryan. He did not believe that the Indo-European theory would turn out to be correct, but nevertheless wished Mr. Thompson success in his further examination of the hieroglyphs.

Mr. THOMPSON replied that Professor Sayce first took Sandes as such, but later read the sign as Tesup. He himself regarded the name as that of a weather-god, and there was a seven-line text relating to a figure of the god Adad holding lightning in his hand, who was represented by a wriggling sign in the text. As to the alleged improbability of the Hittite god Tesup being called Adad by the Hittites themselves, he mentioned that about the fifteenth century they used the same cuneiform sign for the weather-god as the Assyrians, who had taken it over from the Sumerians and pronounced it Adad. He had only a second-hand knowledge of Indo-European, but was convinced by a number of coincidences, such as the personal suffixes, the augment, and various verbal roots.

The PRESIDENT said that the author was to be congratulated on the reception given to his communication by those who were competent to judge of its merits. It was to be regretted that Professor Sayce, who was so closely identified with Hittite lore, could not be present: criticism was bound to come, but a thesis such as Mr. Thompson had laid before the meeting could hardly be accepted on the first reading. The Society was gratified to have had the first opportunity of hearing the new interpretation; and Mr. Thompson would appreciate the motives that led the various speakers to exhibit caution in discussing the many important points that had been brought forward in such an admirable manner.

WILSON CREWDSON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a leaden bulla of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

THURSDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1912.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The origin of civilization and the primitive condition of man. By Lord Avebury, F.S.A. Seventh edition. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author:—Worcestershire bridges. By J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From Lieut.-Col. G. B. Croft Lyons, F.S.A.:—Die Abzeichen der Ritterorden und Turniergesellschaften. Von Paul Ganz. 8vo. Zürich, 1906.

From the Author:—On some prehistoric earthworks of unknown origin, near Boscastle. By Henry Dewey. 8vo. Truro, 1912.

From the Author: Catalogue of jettons or casting-counters, for use on the counting-table, or for use at the Institute of Archaeology in the University of Liverpool (also supplementary list of jettons). By Professor F. P. Barnard, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1912.

From the Author, M. L. de Farcy:—

1. Histoire et description des tapisseries de la cathédrale d'Angers. 4to. Bruges. n.d.
2. Un atelier pour la reproduction des anciennes tapisseries. 4to. Lille, 1904.
3. Le tombeau du Roi René à la cathédrale d'Angers. 4to. Lyon, 1910.
4. Installation d'un beffroi en charpente dans une tour du xii^e siècle. 8vo. n.p. 1908.
5. Un inventaire du xvi^e siècle. 8vo. Angers, 1912.
6. Les vitraux de la nef de la cathédrale d'Angers. 8vo. Angers, 1912.
7. La tour Saint-Aubin à Angers. 8vo. Caen, 1907.

From W. J. Kaye, jun., Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. La grotte néolithique de l'Ibis à Vence. Par Paul Goby. 8vo. Paris, 1907.
2. Description de l'enceinte à gros blocs du Collet de l'Adrech, à Caussols. Par Paul Goby. 8vo. Le Mans, 1907.
3. Coup d'œil d'ensemble sur le préhistorique de l'arrondissement de Grasse. Par Paul Goby. 8vo. Le Mans, 1907.

4. Que sont les enceintes à gros blocs dans l'arrondissement de Grasse?
Par Paul Goby. 8vo. Monaco, 1907.
5. Deuxièmes recherches au camp du bois du Rouret, Alpes-Maritimes. Par Paul Goby.

Stewart Henbest Capper, Esq., and Victor Tylston Hodgson, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Notice was again given that the Ordinary Meeting on December 12th would be made a Special at 8.45 p.m. to consider the draft alteration in the Statutes, which was again read.

Professor A. P. LAURIE read a paper on the palette of illuminators from the seventh to the end of the fifteenth century.

The author of this paper had been engaged for some time in carrying out experiments with a view of improving the methods of identification of pigments on old illuminated manuscripts and pictures.

These methods consisted, in the first place, of devising plans for removing, where allowable, minute microscopic portions of pigments, and contriving tests for their identification under the microscope; in the second place, preparing samples for comparison; and, in the third place, using the knowledge thus obtained to identify the pigments in position by microscopic examination.

These methods of inquiry were applied to a large number of manuscripts of Byzantine, Irish, English, French, Flemish and German origin, dating from the seventh to the end of the fifteenth century, with a view of deciding exactly what pigments were used. Where it was impossible to decide definitely the nature of a pigment, it was necessarily left out of the tables which were constructed, but the larger number of the pigments, in most cases, were successfully identified, thus giving fairly complete information as to the pigments used in these different countries at different periods. Roughly the result is to show the close similarity between the pigments used in Byzantine and European manuscripts in the seventh and eighth centuries. On approaching the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there is a considerable improvement in the technical manufacture of pigments in Europe, with the development of a different palette from that which was formerly used. This improvement does not seem to affect either Byzantine or Irish work, which continues to be the same as it was in the earlier centuries.

At the beginning of and during the fifteenth century fresh developments took place in the technical manufacture of pigments, which are easily recognized. There are also certain

individual peculiarities to be found in the manuscripts of different countries which enable us, by means of study, to form an opinion as to where a manuscript was prepared and also at what date.

There are many interesting questions as to the commercial and manufacturing conditions during these centuries suggested by a study of these pigments, and also a considerable amount of light is thrown on the artistic results that were obtained owing to the methods of preparation adopted.

Mr. CRACE expressed his obligation to the Professor for a most interesting paper. With regard to the absence of any mention of volatile oil till the fourteenth or fifteenth century, he mentioned an entry about 1350 of white varnish for St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster: it came from Bruges, and was evidently an ordinary article of commerce. The Egyptian blue mentioned was presumably used for wall-paintings or papyri; and he had observed another blue for the ceilings of temples. The latter colour had a crystalline character, and seen from below looked as if it were formed of a vitreous substance broken roughly like sawdust. Some of the old lakes had stood for centuries, but those now used would fade in fifty years. The blue used in the choir-books at Perugia and Siena was probably azurite, not ultramarine, and was much more luminous. He asked whether orpiment was considered a permanent colour: it had lasted in the Irish manuscripts since the ninth century.

Mr. JOHNSTON observed that there was a great variety in the palette of the twelfth century compared with that of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The wall-paintings showed that the earlier painter had six colours, whereas his successor was content with two or three ochres. It was curious that flesh tints in twelfth-century paintings had turned black, as at St. Albans and Binstead, Hants. The wall-paintings at Hardham, Sussex, showed a transparent emerald green.

Mr. HOPE asked how far it could be assumed that craftsmen who illuminated also undertook other decorative work, such as the painting of *tabulae*. Particulars of charges for illuminated work did not usually appear in accounts, but accounts for decorative painting were sometimes interesting. There was a mine of information in sacristies' rolls of monasteries and cathedrals, the colours being generally provided for the painter during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the names of pigments duly appeared in the accounts. The buying of colours was recorded at Canterbury as early as 1220; and in 1247 a painter

was allowed ten marks for colours to paint the chapel at Windsor. In a Norwich document of 1275 the word *pictor*, not *scriptor*, was used, and decorative work in the church was thereby implied. A painter was at work for four months with twenty assistants decorating the tower called La Rose at Windsor (King John's tower) in 1365, and bought 12 lb. of verdigris at one shilling a pound, 18 lb. of red lead, white lead, vermilion, brown, varnish, gold leaf, azure de bis, and sincipie (sinople or green). All the heraldic colours were mentioned on the author's diagram except orange, and the only conclusion was that in the middle ages there was no orange pigment or only a fugitive one.

Professor LAURIE replied with regard to varnish that receipts proved volatile mediums were not known till the middle of the sixteenth century; before that date the medium was Venice turpentine dissolved with other resins in oil. The compound must have been used hot and would not have been diluted enough for easy working. The only way to use such a sticky varnish was to mulcify it with white of egg. Many of the lakes that had lasted for centuries in illuminated work would fade if exposed to strong light, the most permanent both in medieval and modern times being madder. Orpiment also was a treacherous colour, and the blackening of flesh tints was due to the use of red lead; it was curious that such an unsatisfactory pigment was not abandoned in the middle ages. The Windsor and other accounts constituted a most valuable commentary on the pigments themselves, but he did not understand what was meant in that connexion by azure. Possibly ultramarine was intended, but the names were still vague in modern times.

The PRESIDENT said that to compliment the author on a most interesting and important paper was no mere formality, especially as its delivery entailed a journey from Edinburgh and back in the twenty-four hours. It was difficult to estimate the ultimate effect of such an exhaustive and authoritative treatment of the medieval palette, but it opened up many fascinating branches of research; for instance, the use of lapis lazuli for pigment implied a trade connexion with the upper Oxus, and Ireland was among the earliest consumers. Facts of that character gave a vivid idea of commercial relations which might otherwise never have been suspected. There was also an important practical aspect, as the tests given in the paper might prove the salvation of wealthy amateurs by minimizing the chances of deception, and would in some cases decide the country of origin as well as the date of an illuminated MS. The Society was deeply indebted to the

Professor, whose laborious analyses and investigations had resulted in a most useful and original communication.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

THURSDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1912.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer :—The first annual volume of the Walpole Society, 1911-12. 4to. Oxford, 1912.

From the Right Hon. Lord Avebury, P.C., F.S.A. :—The lost towns of the Yorkshire coast. By Thomas Sheppard. 8vo. London, 1912.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :—The History of Castle Bytham. By Rev. John Wild. 8vo. Stamford, 1871.

From the Author :—The old colleges of Oxford, their architectural history illustrated and described by Aymer Vallance, M.A. fol. London, 1912.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Aymer Vallance for his gift to the Library.

Alfred Edward Bowen, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 16th, 1913, and a list of the candidates to be put to the ballot was read.

C. J. PRAETORIUS, Esq., F.S.A., a Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited a coloured drawing he had made of the wall-painting discovered at Hardham Priory after the fire of May 16th, 1912. The drawing will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. JOHNSTON had inspected the paintings on Mr. Rice's initiation of the discovery, and with him had made a tracing of the Virgin and Child for publication in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, without knowing that any one else had the matter in hand. It was curious that a painting about 1250 should have been superimposed on another only fifty years earlier. A black background was uncommon in the latter part of the thirteenth century, though it occurred just before that period. The

drawing resembled the work of Matthew of Paris and earlier illuminators. Interesting features were the buildings squeezed into the spandrils, the powdered crescents and moons, and the lily sceptre which might be compared with the painting in the Bishop's Palace chapel at Chichester. The twisted shaft was an original idea, unusual in wall-paintings. His efforts to get the paintings preserved had not been altogether successful, a tarpaulin cover being quite inadequate; and it was open to any generous enthusiast to remedy the defect. There was, too, the site of the church, which would repay excavation, seeing that Hardham did not suffer at the Dissolution, having been placed some years before in sympathetic hands.

Mr. HOPE thought that weathering would account for the obliteration of the later painting and the disclosure of the earlier surface, but he did not see the relation of either subject to the width of the wall. It would be interesting to know the main subject of the decoration of the end wall of the frater, there being few fraters left with the roof on or with their early decoration intact. There was the 'lively representation' of the Crucifixion at Durham, and the same subject was well preserved at Cleve Abbey, Somerset, a third instance being a fine sculpture of the Majesty at Worcester. At St. Martin's, Dover, a large picture of the Last Supper ran the whole length of the wall and was apparently executed in true fresco, as opposed to the ordinary distemper, and was therefore probably unique in England. The subject of the Hardham painting was possibly the Coronation of the Virgin, if it was in the middle of the wall. The candle would be out of place in an Annunciation group.

Mr. JOHNSTON added that the later painting was on a layer of plaster one-sixteenth of an inch thick, that had scaled off through the action of fire and water; and few fragments of any interest remained. The decoration was on the east side of the west wall of the frater.

Mr. CRACE had brought for exhibition a copy of an old engraving of the Chichester painting already mentioned, and thought it might be by the same hand as the Hardham Virgin. The sun and moon were both represented on many old wall-paintings.

Mr. COCKERELL thought the black background had been originally blue, the change being due to oxidation.

The PRESIDENT considered the Local Secretary's report of unusual interest, as the work was undoubtedly English and the art

of high quality. Such work was by no means common, and the Society had to thank Mr. Keyser for his researches on the subject. Mr. Hope's suggestion that the interpretation depended largely on the position of the figures on the wall was much to the point. Mr. Praetorius was well known for his accuracy and experience in such matters and merited the warm thanks of the Society for his work at Hardham.

M. S. GIUSEPPI, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on some fourteenth-century accounts of ironworks at Tudeley, Kent, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

The materials for the paper were derived from certain accounts relating to the possessions of the De Clares at Southfrith Chace, now Somerhill Park, near Tonbridge, to which the ironworks were attached. The documents are among the Exchequer records at the Record Office, and, besides suggesting a source of material for the future historian of the early iron industry of the Weald, they illustrate very vividly the social and economic effects in a country village of the Black Death in 1349, and its successor the Second Pestilence of 1360-1. Passages were cited from the accounts, showing the great differences in prices, both of labour and goods, brought about by the depopulation that ensued from these visitations. The history of the ironworks was traced from the year 1330 to 1375. The owner for the greater part of this period was Elizabeth de Burgh, the Lady of Clare. The works were alternately worked by the estate and let out to farm, and the terms of a lease made in 1354 were read. Some attempt was made to explain the process in use as it could be inferred from the accounts. With the exception of iron 'graynes' the sole product of the works was the bloom, which was sold usually for 1s. 8d. before 1349, and averaged about double that price in 1354, when an attempt was made by statute to keep down the price of iron. There was no indication of casting being known, and the forge was probably of the primitive Catalan description.

Professor GOWLAND considered that the author had treated the subject better than many metallurgists would have done, and had made a real contribution to the history of iron-working. The accounts dealt with the manufacture of wrought iron, before the invention of cast iron. In the churchyard of Burwash, Sussex, was an iron slab said to date from the beginning of the fourteenth century: if that were the fact, cast iron was produced in England earlier than in Germany. That process was adopted by German brass-founders for casting guns early in the fifteenth

century, and stove-plates were cast in that country eighty or ninety years later. According to the documents cited, only wrought iron was produced in Kent at that date, and the Burwash slab was therefore later than was supposed. Blooms were a survival from very early times. The Khorsabad find consisted largely of blooms for transport, and the system survived from the Roman period till recent times, when osmunds were produced in Sweden and Finland. With regard to bellows and blowers, it should be remarked that cast iron was not made till the bellows were worked by water-wheels, which proved that Germany was ahead of England in the art of casting. He preferred 'calcining' to 'annealing' ore, as it would be difficult to produce iron in a low furnace from such ore in a raw state, as the oxide contained combined water. The water was first expelled by the process called 'ealing'. Occasionally a small quantity of cast iron was produced by an excess of charcoal in the furnace or more vigorous blowing, but it was wasted till the middle of the fifteenth century, when it occurred to the ironworker to melt and cast it.

Mr. JENKINSON mentioned a technical point in connexion with the accounts treated in the paper. In other countries the mistakes of the past had been recognized and corrected, but England had not reformed her system of dealing with a larger and finer series of records. Elsewhere it was the rule to leave documents as they were, instead of risking the loss of collateral evidence by rearrangement. Accounts audited by the Exchequer were frequently associated with documents that came in incidentally and might often throw light on the other group if kept together. It was only by accident that Mr. Giuseppi had recovered evidence from documents that ought never to have been classified separately.

Mr. BAILDON mentioned that Kirby Overblows in Yorkshire appeared as Oreblowers in the thirteenth century and evidently referred to ironworks in that locality. There was an outcrop of the mineral within a short distance, at Calverley, and in an early lease printed by the Thoresby Society 'pieces' of iron were mentioned, not blooms. He inquired if the latter term was a constant measure of quantity.

Professor GOWLAND described the making of blooms, and added that those masses of metal might be of any weight.

Mr. SANDS observed that 'coals' did not always mean charcoal, as in the time of Edward I mineral coal was used for blacksmiths' work.

Mr. PAGE referred to a mention of blooms in Yorkshire as early as 1352, published in the Victoria History.

The PRESIDENT thought the paper was valuable and interesting from many points of view, and suggested that the terms 'ege' and 'egyson' represented the common French word for sharpening (*aiguissant*).

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1912.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir Arthur Church, K.C.V.O., F.S.A. :—A catalogue of the ancient sculptures preserved in the municipal collections of Rome. The sculptures of the Museo Capitolino. Edited by H. Stuart Jones. 2 vols. 8vo and 4to. Oxford, 1912.

From the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press :—Cambridge County Geographies. Rutland. By G. Phillips. 8vo. Cambridge, 1912.

From Messrs. Harper & Brothers (the publishers) :—Rough stone monuments and their builders. By T. Eric Peet. 8vo. London, 1912.

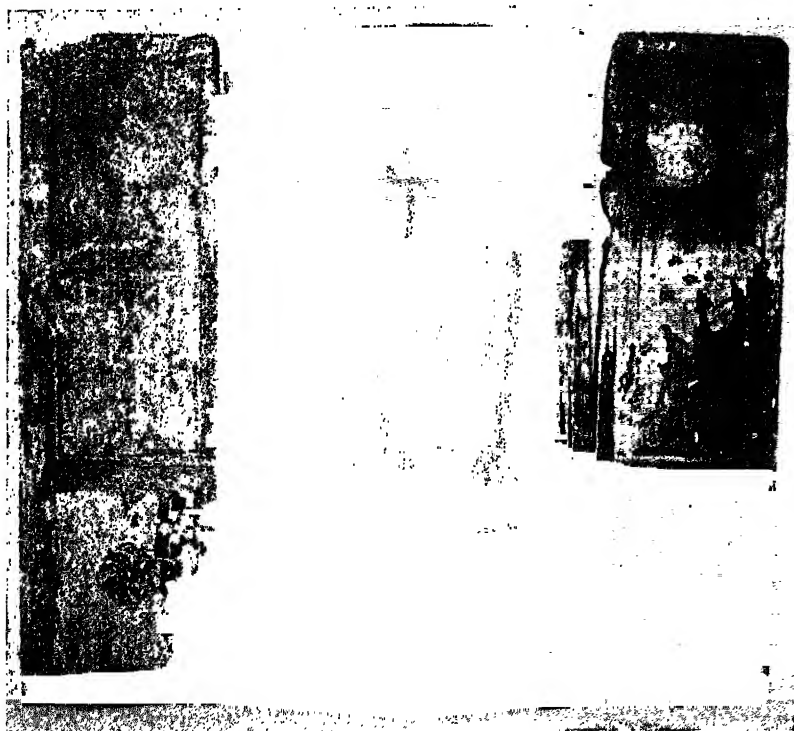
From William Whitaker, Esq., F.R.S. :—The neolithic remains of Colonsay. By W. B. Wright and A. M. Peach. 8vo. London, 1911.

From C. R. Peers, Esq., Secretary :—Report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the year ending 31st March, 1912. fol. London, 1912.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. CROFT-LYONS, F.S.A., exhibited an alabaster carving of a St. John's head (see illustration) in its original box. A large amount of the original colour still remains both on the carving and on the interior of the wings of the housing. The canopy is misplaced : it should be above the figure.

The PRESIDENT said the charm of the exhibit consisted in its perfection and the unusual amount of colour remaining. Its preservation as a triptych was of special interest, and the old drawing of it in the Society's collection was described in its title as copied from a fresco in the church of St. John Baptist at Bristol in 1828. If, as seemed to be the case, the drawing

represented the object on exhibition, it was only another indication of the untrustworthiness of drawings. The Society was indebted to Col. Croft-Lyons for utilizing his leisure in collecting such interesting material for the Society.



ST. JOHN'S HEAD OF ALABASTER IN ITS PAINTED HOUSING ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The Meeting was made Special at 8.45 p.m. to consider the draft of an alteration in the Statutes proposed by the Council on November 13th, 1912, and read at the evening meetings on November 21st and 28th.

The PRESIDENT said it was his duty to represent the Council in bringing before the meeting a proposal to alter the Statutes. All would understand that he would have preferred to see another in the chair on that occasion, as the proposal, if carried, would have an immediate effect on himself; but he only followed the advice of sundry Fellows of long standing in presiding that

evening. If the change were made, he would be the first to come under its operation, and would have to decide whether to accept another nomination to the chair. The situation had already been explained to two groups in the Society, and from the personal point of view he could only repeat that he set the good of the Society before his own convenience and was ready to continue in office if the Society so willed it and altered the Statutes in the manner proposed. On the other hand, it should be mentioned that next April would complete his twenty-first year as an officer of the Society, and he was quite ready to be relieved of responsibility. As Sir E. Brabrook, the protagonist in the matter, was ill and unable to attend the meeting, he ought to mention that the Council's action was brought about by letters from Lord Dillon and Sir Arthur Evans, and that body very properly looked ahead, as the presidential term expired at the next anniversary meeting. After sounding a fair number of Fellows, the Council had considered his continuance in office the best course to adopt. It had first been suggested that the statute in question should be suspended for two years, but he felt that would have been an invidious course, and it was subsequently decided to propose a permanent change in the statute, to date from St. George's Day next. Before the presidency of Lord Stanhope there had been no limit of tenure, and that nobleman and Lord Aberdeen had occupied the chair from 1812 till 1875, there having been no eagerness on the part of the Fellows to introduce fresh blood. At the present day such a policy seemed mistaken, and during the temporary presidency of Mr. Ouvry the term of office was fixed at seven years. Lord Carnarvon, Sir John Evans, Sir Wollaston Franks, and Lord Dillon all served under that septennial act. He had attended meetings in Lord Stanhope's time and had never heard any complaint against the system during four presidencies. The last change had been made during the presidency of Lord Avebury, who retired after four years of office and naturally accepted the limitation to five years. He himself was the first to serve under the new rule, and so far as he had heard, the Fellows were in favour of his continuance in the chair. He fully appreciated their kindness, but from the business point of view it looked like a sudden and illogical reversal of policy. On the last occasion the Statutes were revised in more than one particular: whatever the merits of those changes, he would point out that in the following year two or three Fellows were nominated for the Council by Fellows not belonging to that body in accordance with the new scheme, but never since had any name been proposed except by the Council, and the clause had become a dead-letter. That was proof enough that the

Society had confidence in the Council, and it would be only logical to accept the alteration proposed by the Council, who had given it their best consideration, and were fully representative of the Society. The question was whether seven or five years should be the presidential term, and he himself strongly held that the longer period would be far more beneficial to the Society. Several Fellows were present with decided views and ready to express them, which he hoped they would do without reference to himself, so that the question could be discussed simply on its merits.

The proposed alteration in the Statutes was then read from the chair.

Mr. BAILDON rose with reluctance to invite the meeting to reject the motion. He was anxious to eliminate the personal element, but that was rendered impossible by the form of the motion, which really involved two separate and distinct propositions. It seemed to him perfectly logical and reasonable for any Fellow to be in favour of one and against the other proposal. The way in which the motion was presented did not leave the Fellows a free and open capacity for voting. They were in fact asked two questions: whether it was desirable in the interests of the Society to invite the President to continue his services for a further period—a question which he felt would meet with an emphatic affirmative,—and secondly, whether it was desirable to go back on a previous resolution without real and sufficient reason. On that point any Fellow might well reply in the negative. The Council argued that because the Society had a good President whose services it desired to retain, therefore a similar grace and courtesy should be extended to his unknown successors. The hands of the Fellows would in that case be tied till yet another alteration was made in the Statutes. The group that had had much to do with the previous alteration had once been described as a small and noisy faction, but it secured the appointment in 1906 of a special committee to consider and report on suggested alterations of the Statutes. The committee was widely representative and consisted of the following Fellows: Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr. Willis-Bund, Mr. Paley Baidon, Dr. Wickham Legg, Mr. Mill Stephenson, and Mr. Thomson Lyon. After lengthy discussion a unanimous report was presented proposing among other changes the reduction of the presidential term to five years; and at a special meeting on February 21, 1907, these proposals were adopted with only five dissentients, more than fifty voting in favour of the report. The present meeting was asked to stultify the

whole of that procedure, for no obvious reason. Certain difficulties were said to exist, but the President's tenure could be prolonged without pledging the Society for the future. Though by statute the President was elected annually, it was well known that in practice he served his term without opposition. At his first election the President might be virtually an unknown factor, and five years was long enough for the experiment. Suggestions had been invited by the chair; and being in favour of inviting the President to continue in office, he would suggest that the particular statute should be amended so as to give the Society power to extend the tenure by special resolution. In that he saw nothing invidious, as the Society could confer no higher honour on its President.

LORD DILLON congratulated the Council on bringing forward the motion. He contended that presidents were not unknown to the Society before election, and cited the names of Sir Wollaston Franks, Sir John Evans, Lord Avebury, and Sir Hercules Read to prove that the danger was imaginary. The Society had chosen to cripple itself five years before, and the object of the motion was to restore its liberty of choice. Every occupant of the chair knew well enough when to vacate it, and the fact that the choice was mainly in the hands of the President and Council was due to the want of interest shown by the Society at large in the house-list. The discontents had only to make their wishes known to get a hearing, but the Council was very representative, and was moreover comparatively young. In 1873 the Society's methods were quite different, but fresh blood in the Council only strengthened his appeal to the meeting to adopt the proposal and restore freedom of election.

MR. OKE was in agreement with Mr. Baildon. Not being in the secrets of the Society, he was surprised that the Council, after considering all aspects of the question, should have submitted the motion to the Society. There were many among the 700 Fellows who would be likely to receive the honour of reaching the chair; and if any attempt were made to extend the term of the presidency some regard should be paid to the health of such possible candidates. If the proposal were carried, it would be necessary to rule out desirable Fellows. From time to time the President might have special knowledge or interests on one side of a very wide subject, and it was essential that every side should be represented. It would not be difficult to find, even in London, societies in which many members would like to find their president sensitive enough to their wishes to recognize the proper moment for retirement. The Statutes had

been carefully considered by a select committee of the Society, but not enough time had been allowed to ascertain how the new system operated ; and with the proposed change the bulk of the Society had little chance of being fairly represented. It was unfortunate that the mover would benefit more than any one else by the success of the motion, but it was not the fault of the chair.

Sir ARTHUR EVANS thought that the question had not been discussed from the President's point of view. Sufficient weight had not been given to the fact that the position was an onerous one, and few men would be able to hold the office as long as seven years. He hoped the meeting would agree to the general proposition, but it would be found in practice that many presidents would not have the perseverance and energy displayed by the present holder of the office, and would retire before the end of their term. The only danger was that of having a president in office after he had ceased to be effective.

Professor GOWLAND desired to support the proposition of the Council on the ground that the revised statute had failed the first time it had been put to the test. The President had filled the chair with consummate ability and splendidly maintained the prestige of the Society, and his services should be retained. There might be another such president, and the statute would fail again. When a statute was found to be bad, the sooner it was altered the better, and there could be no more suitable occasion than the present to effect the change. If the qualifications required in a president and the onerous duties of the chair were taken into account, it would be found that very few of the 700 Fellows were available ; and he therefore thought that elections should not be so frequent. There was more than one way of bringing pressure to bear on any president who retained office against the wishes of the Society, should that improbable event ever occur.

Mr. WEAVER had been one of the small and noisy faction already mentioned and had become a mandarin of the Council. Every one was agreed that the President had not laid the proposal before the meeting for any personal advantage. Any president who outstayed his welcome would retire after five years of office. If the proposal were rejected, the Council would still endeavour to retain the present president by some other method. If passed without a division, the proposal before the meeting might be tempered by another resolution, to the effect that the Council should, before nominating the President for a

sixth year of office, make informal and diligent inquiry whether such nomination would be accepted by the majority of the Fellows; and further, that the resolution should be read to the Council summoned to consider the house-list. It was unfortunate that they should divide on the question, as all had the promotion of archaeological science at heart and it was easy to attach too much importance to domestic affairs. The adoption of the proposal would more or less bind the Council to submit a practical and friendly scheme for obviating the difficulty.

Mr. RICE thought all would gladly see the President in the chair for two more years, but suggested that the Council should withdraw the present motion and submit another, so as to allow the Society to re-elect to the chair without stultifying itself or tampering with the Statutes.

The PRESIDENT said the discussion had brought out some novel facts. It was an undertaking to preside on that occasion, but he had hardly expected to be accused of bringing forward a personal motion. After occupying the chair for five years he thought that most Fellows would be surprised at the suggestion. Various friends had been good enough to dispose of him and to take it for granted that, if the Council were defeated on a point deliberately brought before the Society, he would still accept the dictation of the meeting. That was not necessarily the case. It was literally true that he was ready to retire next April, and the trend of the discussion made it necessary to state that he still kept the doctrine of free-will in full activity. Mr. Baildon had unwittingly misrepresented the facts about the election of the Council; and the meeting had seen how the proposal of a body that was obviously incapable of betterment had been received. It was true and self-evident that two points were involved in the resolution, the Council having looked forward to the election two years hence in dealing with a difficult problem. Having heard nothing but the opinions of individuals one against another, he would conclude by commending to the meeting the considered judgement of the Council.

The ballot was then taken, when there voted for the motion 37, against 29.

A two-thirds majority being necessary to carry any alteration in the Statutes, the motion was lost.

THURSDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Francis Bond, Esq. :—Church bells of England. By H. B. Walters, F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1912.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :—Memorials of the Tower of London. By Lieut.-Gen. Lord de Ros. 8vo. London, 1866.

From the Author :—A few notes on the history of Weston-super-Mare from 1326. By E. E. Baker, F.S.A. 4to. Weston-super-Mare, 1912.

From the Author :—The hill and the circle. By R. A. Courtney. 8vo. Penzance, 1912.

From the Author :—The symbolic use of corn at weddings. By Arthur Betts. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author :—Some notes on the families of Hunnings of South Lincolnshire, London, and Suffolk. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1912.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—The churchwardens' accounts of the parish of All Hallows, London Wall, in the City of London. Transcribed and edited by Charles Welch, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1912.

CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the prehistoric skull with associated implements, recently discovered at Pilt Down, Sussex.

L. A. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of early watches.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no paper was read.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared elected Fellows of the Society :

Charles Edward Allan, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

John Edward Acland, Esq., M.A.

Wilfrid James Hemp, Esq.

Charles John ffoulkes, Esq., B.Litt.

William Harrison, Esq.

Beckwith Alexander Spencer, Esq., M.A.

Arthur Meredyth Burke, Esq.

THURSDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir C. Hercules Read, LL.D., President :—South American archaeology, an introduction to the archaeology of the South American continent with special reference to the early history of Peru. By T. A. Joyce. 8vo. London, 1912.

From Francis Wellesley, Esq. :—One hundred silhouette portraits selected from the collection of Francis Wellesley. With an introduction by Weymer Mills. fol. Oxford, 1912.

From the Author :—Medals and campaigns of the 43rd Foot, now 1st Battalion of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. By Major William J. Freer, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1912.

Ronald Stewart-Brown, Esq., and Wilfrid James Hemp, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Editors of *The Builder*, *Athenaeum*, and *Notes and Queries* for the gift of their publications during the past year.

Notice was given that a Special Meeting of the Society would be held on Thursday, February 13th, 1913, at 8 p.m., to consider the following draft alteration to the Statutes proposed by the Council on January 22nd, 1913 :

To add at the end of Chapter VI, Section iv, of the Statutes the following words :

‘unless the Society shall otherwise determine on a resolution submitted by the Council, provided that notice of such resolution has been given in the manner prescribed by Chapter XIX, Section i.’

And notice was further given that the following resolution had been passed by the Council to take effect in the event of the foregoing addition being adopted :

‘That the Council considers that it is in the interest of the Society that Sir Charles Hercules Read should continue to be President.’

PHILIP NELSON, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the painted glass in Lincoln Cathedral.

Mr. HORE observed that the Cistercian statutes were strict with regard to the use of white glass, and forbade coloured glass

altogether. 'St. Thomas led into heaven by angels' was a curious subject. He was represented holding the upper part of his head in his hand, the popular idea being that the top of his head or scalp (called in the chronicles 'corona') was struck clean off. That was now held to be impossible. It had been suggested that the west window at Lincoln once had a tree of Jesse; but he could recall no other instance of the subject in that position and not transferred from elsewhere. Its normal position was in the east window. Much damage was laid at the door of the poor soldiery of Cromwell's time who were quartered in sacred buildings, but it was to their advantage to keep the windows intact, and at Lincoln the carved work, at any rate, was not damaged to any great extent.

The PRESIDENT thought it of interest to compare the subjects of stained-glass windows with the moralized bibles fashionable at a later date, the lessons taught being the same in both cases. It would be a lengthy and difficult task to prove classical or Byzantine influence in this branch of art.

PHILIP JOHNSTON, Esq., F.S.A., drew attention to some fourteenth-century glass in Ticehurst Church, Sussex, with especial relation to the figure of a Pope among the figures in a representation of the Doom. The Pope, who is represented with other persons in a cart, wears a form of tiara similar to that on a head on the south doorway of Wotton Church, Surrey.¹

Dr. NELSON thought that the figure of St. Michael weighing souls indicated the former existence of a Doom in the window.

The PRESIDENT held that the figures on the arch at Wotton church represented all classes of people, subjected to a common fate. That was a common medieval idea, and was well illustrated in the Dance of Death of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The figures represented in the cart seemed to point the same moral.

HAROLD SANDS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two panels of painted glass belonging to Dr. Bartlett. The panels, which were found in a garden at Saffron Walden, are of the early seventeenth century, and contain the arms of either James I or Charles I and of the Prince of Wales. A few pieces of fifteenth-century glass have been added to complete the panels.

PHILIP NELSON, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a gilt latten pax dating from the close of the fifteenth century (see illustration). It

¹ *Proceedings*, xxiii. 353.



GILT LATTEN PAX, LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY (†).

has upon it our Lord, with a cruciferous nimbus, crucified between figures of our Lady and St. John the Divine, standing upon brackets. Beneath the hands of the Saviour are angels emerging from clouds, who catch the sacred blood in chalices. Across the top is an open vine-cresting, whilst upon the back are the remains of the rivets which formerly attached the handle, which is now lost. Nothing is known as to the provenance of this specimen. In general style the example, which measures $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., reminds one of the silver pax said to have been given by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxford.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

THURSDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture. By Thomas G. Jackson, R.A., F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1913.

From the Author:—The date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses. By Albert S. Cook. 8vo. New Haven (Conn.), 1912.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. Queen Mary's Psalter. Miniatures and drawings by an English artist of the fourteenth century. 4to. London, 1912.
2. The Greenfield Papyrus in the British Museum. 4to. London, 1912.
3. Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum. Vol. II. 8vo. London, 1912.
4. Catalogue of engraved British portraits in the British Museum. Vol. III. 8vo. London, 1912.
5. Hieroglyphic texts from Egyptian stelae, etc., in the British Museum. Part II. 8vo. London, 1912.

From W. H. Quarrell, Esq., F.S.A.:—Engraved portrait of George, Earl of Leicester, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Arthur Meredyth Burke, Esq., M.A.
Beckwith Alexander Spencer, Esq., M.A.
Charles John Foulkes, Esq., B.Litt.
Charles Edward Allan, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

On the nomination of the President the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year :

William Munro Tapp, Esq., LL.D.

Henry Benjamin Wheatley, Esq.

Harold Sands, Esq.

Horace Wilmer, Esq.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting to be held on Thursday, February 13th, to consider the draft alteration of the Statutes proposed by the Council.

The following notice of amendment to the Council's draft alteration of the Statutes was read :

To omit all words after the word 'Council'.

To substitute therefor :

'Every such resolution shall be deemed an alteration of Statutes and shall be voted on as prescribed by Chapter XIX, Section i.'

(Signed) W. PALEY BAILDON.

5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
Jan. 28, 1913.

HILARY JENKINSON, Esq., F.S.A., read a note supplementary to his former paper¹ on Tallies.

"The first point to which attention has to be called is an Exchequer tally (see illustration), which is probably the earliest in existence, and which has come to light since the reading of my last paper. Without attempting an exact date upon the evidence of the handwriting, always a fallacious expedient, we may say that it is almost certainly earlier than the earliest regular Receipt Rolls, which start in the fourth year of Henry III; and that it may probably be ascribed to the time of Richard I or John. It has of course no special indications of county and date, these being modifications of the original form introduced later. The inscription, extended, reads as follows: '*De Ricardo Humlane de fine Jordani nepotis Geruasii.*'

A second point is concerned with the use of the curious word *dica*, a rare variant for *talea*, which was not mentioned in my previous paper. The etymology of *dica* is doubtful. Ducange and others say *dica*—a *dicendo*, a rather improbable source: it is more likely that we have here a specialized use of the word *dica* (latinized from *δίκη*), which is used first for justice and then for

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxii. 367.

a matter disputed or proceedings at law. Ducange gives two meanings for the word:

tabula . . . vel charta . . . ubi continetur
summa debiti et nomina debitorum,

an interpretation which seems to rest upon a wrong understanding of the passage from the *Liber Niger* quoted below; and

pro taleola, nostris 'Taille'.

A few passages may be quoted to illustrate the use of this word. The *Black Book* contains¹ the words

Item thesaurarii domini Regis de marca
faciant de averio domini Regis Dicas et
cyrographa contra custodes . . .

This is the passage referred to above; and there seems no reason why, *ceteris paribus*, *Dica* should not here signify a (private) tally, especially since it is associated with its kinsman the Cheirograph. The *Red Book* yields a passage of more interest: under the *Constitutio Domus Regis* we are told² that

debet Magister marescalcie habere Dicas de
donis et liberationibus que fuerint de thesauro
Regis et de sua camera.

This passage raises several important points: first, it is interesting to find the king's *Camera* specifically referred to—as it seems to be—at so early a date, and referred to apparently as a department of receipt and issue apart from the treasury; then the office of the Marshal as keeper of these vouchers of receipt and issue is to be noticed; and, finally, more important for the purposes of this paper is the point that tallies are apparently spoken of as being used *de liberationibus*, that is for issue, which refers us

back to the suggestion with regard to the *contra* tally made in my previous paper. Ducange quotes various other authors, not



EXCHEQUER TALLY ($\frac{1}{2}$).

¹ Ed. Hearne, p. 366, quoting a Stannary Charter.

² Ed. *Chron. and Mem.*, p. 812.

of particularly English interest, as using this word; and its employment in the sense of tally is quite satisfactorily established.

One more important occurrence of the word has to be noted. In the Testa de Nevill¹ the following passage is found:

Recepta Ricardi Mauduit de scutagio domini Regis in Comitatu Essex die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici xix. apud St'tford.

De Roberto filio Walteri xvij. libras vi. s. viij. d. pro feodis xxvj. militum per manum domini Willelmi filii Ricardi et per dicam contra eundem.

Five more entries similar to the last follow. The question is, who is referred to in the words *dica contra eundem*? Richard Mauduit, Robert son of Walter, or William son of Richard? On the answer to this depends the sense we are to attach to *dica* and *contra*.

On the previous page we have a similar entry of money received *per Simonem de Furnello . . . de Willelmo de Bello* (and others) . . . *per manum Roberti filii Umfridi* (and others) . . . *per talliam*. Taken together the two passages seem to indicate that *dica* is here an ordinary private tally, in connexion with which the word *contra* is not abnormal, recording the fact that Robert son of Walter had paid a certain sum to William son of Richard, who received on behalf of Richard Mauduit, who himself received on behalf of the king. It might be described as *for* Robert and *against* William; but the two parts of the tally would serve to justify any of the three persons concerned with regard to his particular stage in the transaction. If this interpretation is correct, the passage does not, of course, throw any light upon the official *contra* tally.

A third point is concerned with one of the *Miscellaneous Books*² of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's department of the Exchequer. This opens with the words:

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Cōmissioners of his Majesties Treasury.

In obedience to your Lordships Cōmand signified att the Treasury Chamber in Whitehall the 5th Day of May 1670 therby requireing it to be Certified to your Lordships of what use the Tallies leaved in the Exchequer are either in point of profit or security to his Mat^{ties} service Sr Robert Crooke K^{nt} Clerke of the Pipe in his Mat^{ties} Court of Exchequer haveing by the Secondaryes and Ancient Sworne Clerkes in his Office looked into sundry Authentick Records and Authorities and being informed of the Constant practise and course observed in the Exchequer of Accompts touching Tailles or Tallies doth most humbly present this ensueing Narrative . . .

¹ Record Commission ed., 266.

² No. 117.

There follows

A Narrative of the Antiquity Institucion Dignity and Authority of his Ma^{ties} Court of Exchequer and of the right use of Tallies. . . .

It would seem from this and from subsequent indications that just before this time there had been considerable slackness in Exchequer practice—for how long it had been the case will not be known till a very large amount of work has been done upon the history of that department; also (perhaps consequently) that an attack was being made at the time upon the complicated processes in use there; a just attack, which, however, the department succeeded in baffling for more than a century longer. It will be seen that the writers, themselves Exchequer officials, give us (1) the received opinion of the day as to the history of their department, and (2) their own knowledge of its practice. It is not surprising, therefore, to find them on the one hand giving childish opinions of the antiquity of the Exchequer, ascribing the *Dialogus* to Gervase of Tilbury, and informing us that

The King's Revenue and Treasure . . . are most aptly resembled to that Indispensably usefull Element of water . . .

the Pipe Office being, of course, the conduit by which they flow into the Treasury and being named accordingly; while, on the other hand, they give us the useful information that

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Hath ever had the Controllmt of the Pipe Roll

(this is not true, but it shows that official in the position he then held); and that the known early Pipe Rolls were then those of Stephen, Henry II, and so forth; we know of none of the reign of Stephen, but have, on the other hand, one of the reign of Henry I.

The Report goes on to describe tallies as *Acquittances upon Record proving the payment*. . . . It then describes at length the manner of cutting them: the description is obviously borrowed from the *Dialogus*, but omits some details and inserts others. The chief differences between the tallies of the seventeenth and those of the twelfth century, so far as the notches are concerned, are

(1) for 1. li. the Cut is first made downe right into the *Stick* and then, Out Slanting away or obliquely downewards from towards the upper end of the *Stick* to the bottom of the first Cutt.

This £1 notch may be seen on any modern tally and contrasted with the original one of two equally oblique cuts; though the modification was already beginning to appear in the thirteenth century.

(2) a halfpenny [is shown] by a little hole prickt only by a bodkin or such-like thing near the upper end of the *Sticke*.

This, again, agrees with modern practice as described by Chisholm and others, though I have seen no example. The measurements of the cuts are by the thickness of the finger, of a grain of barley, and so forth, as in the *Dialogus*.

Coming to the other practices in connexion with tally-levying we get an account of more interest: it resembles modern descriptions,¹ but may be worth quoting for its age and authenticity.

We are told that business is dispatched daily in the lower Exchequer, holidays excepted, by the two deputy Chamberlains, the *Scriptor Talliarum* and the Clerk of the Pells, attended with the Usher and Tally Cutter.

The Four Tellers attend their offices above Staires and receive the King's money within their respective Assignments and give a Bill in Parchment that Teller subscribing his name to it who received the money.

The bill is delivered to the payer, who

puts it downe through a Trunke for that purpose made unto the Tally Court, the Chamberlaines being there present

(these apparently are not the Deputy Chamberlains already referred to). They receive the bill and deliver it to the Tally Cutter, who

cutteth a well season'd and proporcionable *Sticke of Hazel wood* (which he before was provided of from the Usher there) into four square sides and a suitable length

and notches it according to rule, not more than £10,000 or £20,000 being put on one tally (in the nineteenth century the limit was £25,000). He then returns it into the Tally Court, where it is taken by the *Scriptor Talliarum*, who makes a double inscription upon the two opposite and unnotched squares (i.e. sides) and then makes

a double Entry on that Square of the Stick whereon the greatest Number is Notched viz^t of the day and yeare of payment.

This confirms what I suggested as to the method of writing in my previous paper.² The tally-writer now

enters the Bill in his Booke and then delivers it to the Clerke of the Pell who doth the like in his Parchment booke called *Pellis Recepte* and haveing

¹ No doubt the official apologists of the Exchequer all drew upon the same sources: one of these was probably the bundle of papers (Exchequer of Receipt, Miscellanea, 396) accumulated at the end of the reign of Elizabeth during the quarrel and proceedings between the Clerk of the Pells and the Auditor, or *Scriptor Talliarum*; an interesting collection (since it gives us details of Henry VII's sweeping reforms at the Receipt) but unfortunately containing very little about tally-cutting.

² Note the rather vague words *day and yeare*: the original practice was

endorsed *Recordatur* upon the Bill returns it back to the *Scriptor Talliarum* who putteth upon a ffle and keepeth . . .

The stick thus notched and written upon is returned to the 'Deputy Chamberlains for the Receipt', the senior of whom

holdeth the *Stick* in his left hand upon a Block laid upon a Table and a Cleaver in his right hand upon the *Stick*. And the Junior Chamberlaine with a Mallet in his right hand first Cutteth the *Stick* halfe through upon one of the written sides Close to the writing and afterwards Cleaveth the *Stick* long waies . . .

The two parts now 'deserve and acquire the name of Tallies' (a phrase taken from a different connexion in the *Dialogus*).

Then the Senior Chamberlaine taketh the longer part of the *Stick* called the *Stock* and the Junior Chamberlaine the shorter called the *Foyle*. And the *Scriptor Talliarum* taketh the Bill and the Clerke of the Pell his Bookes wherein the said Tellers Bill is Recorded and the Senior Chamberlaine biddeth *Examine* and then readeth the *Stock* with a loud voice.

So they check the various inscriptions, and then, at last, the stock is given to the payer and the foil put away in the *Chamberlains' Chest* (where Domesday is kept) until the Deputy Chamberlains fetch it away to be preserved in their office *as a Comptroll or Checque* and—a very important point—to be 'joyned' on occasion with the Accountant's stock; to the true performance of which duty they are sworn at their appointment.

The writers give us some further administrative details and a long list of attempted forgeries in the past, and repel the charge of unnecessary complication; concluding,

we humbly conceive this way of *Tallying* to be the Chiefest Security for the Answering of all paym^{ts} to the Kinge that can be Invented . . .,

provided, of course, that it is strictly observed—as in the past it had not always been.

For a fourth point I am indebted to Professor Willard. It may be remembered that in my former paper reference was made to the discovery by the Exchequer—a discovery which modified its whole procedure—that the tally of *receipt* could be used as a *cheque* or *assignment*. It was said then that the practice probably began in the reign of Edward I (Receipt Roll 94 and Issue Roll 54 show it occurring as early as 16 Edward I) and was in full swing in that of his grandson. I have had reason lately to conclude that the practice of anticipating the payment-in of revenue was very much earlier, though probably the dates I have given for

the term and regnal year. Later than the time we are discussing, these were retained with the addition of the day, as is seen in the tallies belonging to Martin's Bank. Finally, as appears from nineteenth-century specimens, the modern day and year were written.

the first common use of tallies for the purpose is fairly correct. Professor Willard, however, has supplied me with what is at once an excellent illustration of the processes accompanying such a transaction in the fourteenth century (the introduction of regular methods of discounting made, later, great alterations in these), and a proof that in the early days, at least, the proper use of the assignment tally was not fully understood outside the Exchequer and was always liable not to work smoothly.

By a letter close of March 20, 1328,¹ the collectors of the twentieth in the West Riding were ordered to pay a certain sum to Richard de la Pole, the King's Butler: other letters were issued to other accountants. On April 30th letters² are sent to the Treasurer and Chamberlains ordering them to make out tallies for these amounts, the collectors having refused to pay because the payees did not bring tallies: here we have the unformed state of usage with regard to these transactions; even an experienced official had not known that he must have a tally as well as a writ.³ On May 16th the Issue Roll⁴ notes the fact that the tallies had been issued on the strength of the writ of April 30th; and at the same time the sums are credited to the collectors upon the Receipt Roll.⁵ Later a note is made that these had paid £100 by a tally levied on May 16th.⁶ During the Easter Term they had presented the first writ (of March 20th), saying that they had no moneys wherewith to pay;⁷ but in the following Term (Trinity) we find another statement that the tally of May 16th had been honoured.⁸

Having illustrated the problems which arose, in the early days of the use of assignment tallies, for the unfortunate officials who were plunged into this complicated method of accounting, I may perhaps add here⁹ some reference to plans adopted a little later, when the practice of assignment by tally was at its height, in cases where it was found that the man or men upon whom such tallies were drawn could not honour them. An examination of the Receipt Rolls for the years 1357-9 has shown the following plans in use in such cases:—

1. The tally and its foil were destroyed and the entry on the

¹ *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1327-30, p. 269.

² *Ibid.*, p. 277.

³ The practice of assignment was understood, apparently, as early as the reign of Henry II (see an article on 'William Cade' in the *English Historical Review*, April, 1913); but before the practice became general a special writ was used in each case, not the tally.

⁴ Issue Roll, 231.

⁵ Receipt Roll, 255.

⁶ L. T. R. Memoranda Roll, 93, m. 26.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 89 d.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Trin. Stat. et Vis. Comp.

⁹ I am again wholly indebted to Professor Willard for these examples, incorporated in the present note since the time of its reading.

Receipt Roll cancelled. No new tally being issued, it was then necessary, if the account for the term was to be correct, to change the calculated total receipts for the week during which the tally was issued. A good case of this sort is found on Receipt Roll, no. 419, under the date May 12.

Kancia.	De . . . collectoribus . . . C. li. de	pro Comite
	eisdem custuma et subsidio.	March'
	<i>Cancellatur quia restituta tallia et dampnata cum folio.</i>	

This was not, however, the plan that was usual during the years indicated above.

2. The tally and its foil were destroyed and the entry on the Receipt Roll cancelled, but another tally was issued, presumably under the same date as the original entry, in which the full amount of the uncollected order was credited to the payee in the form of a loan to the Government.

This requires a fuller explanation. During the years 1357-9 the Government seems to have been in a rather bad way financially, as is evidenced by the fact that it drew upon the collectors of the fifteenth and tenth of 1357 for the second half of their payments six or even nine months before those payments were due.¹ The Exchequer would, therefore, be likely to wish to avoid taking cash from the Treasury to pay the holders of dishonoured drafts. One example of their procedure will suffice. On February 28, 1358, there is an entry on the Receipt Roll crediting the collectors of the tenth in the city of York with the payment of £81.² It is made *pro J. de Copeland*, to whom, therefore, that amount was to be paid by them. Evidently he could not collect, for the entry is cancelled. Instead of issuing a new tally on some one else or of closing the account, another plan was used. Below the above cancelled entry is another which reads:

*Mutuum. De J. de Copeland lxxxi. li.
de mutuo . . .*

Since John could not collect the cheque given him he 'lent' that amount to the Government and was paid, as we are informed in a note, at a later date.

The plan was used a number of times during the years under discussion.³

¹ Receipt Roll, 413, under the dates July 13, 25, 28, 29, 1357, there are tallies drawn against the collectors of the fifteenth and tenth in various counties although their payments were not due until Michaelmas and Easter.

² Receipt Roll, 415.

³ Receipt Roll, 415, February 28, March 5, 8; Receipt Roll, 419,

3. The tally and its foil were destroyed, but the original entry was not cancelled; and in place of the original tally two were issued, one for the amount that it was found possible to collect, this being charged against the men named on the first tally, the other for the residue, being credited to the original payee as a loan to the Government.

An example will show the procedure. On July 29, 1357,¹ a number of tallies were drawn up against the collectors of the fifteenth and tenth in Sussex in favour of William de Dalton. Among them was one for £133 8s. 10½*d.* When the collectors appeared before the Exchequer for their accounting during the Trinity Term, 1358, it was stated that they still owed £115 12s. 7¼*d.* of the total of the subsidy for the county.² William de Dalton held against them a tally for £133 8s. 10½*d.* which, obviously, they could not pay. William was, therefore, directed to restore the original tally and two new ones were made in its place, one for £115 12s. 7½*d.* against the collectors and another for the residue which was credited to William as a loan to the Government. On the Receipt Roll the original entry was not cancelled, but below it appears an added entry, the whole standing thus:—

	die Sabati xxix ^o die Julii	
Sussex	De eisdem collectoribus cxxxiiij. li. viiij. s. x. d. ob. de secundo termino solucionis earundem xv ^o et x ^o .	pro W. de Dalton'
Mutuum	De Willelmo de Dalton clerico magne garderobe Regis xvij li. xvij. s. iij. d. de mutuo. Satisfactum est ei inde ut patet in pelle xiiij ^o . die Novembris a ^o xxviij ^o . ³	

The officials of the receipt of the Exchequer would understand such entries as meaning partial payments on the first tally. Similar cases, though they are not frequent, are found elsewhere.⁴ Great confusion is possible because *Mutuum* sometimes meant a genuine loan.

With this slight introductory note to that complication of the Exchequer's methods and the king's finances which was responsible for more than one crisis later we must leave a difficult but very fascinating series of records to the historian.

April 18, 19, 30, May 9, July 23; Receipt Roll, 421, December 7, January 24, March 15, 16.

¹ Receipt Roll, 413.

² L. T. R. Memoranda Roll, 130, m. 237 d. *Status et Visus Compotorum*, Trinity Term, m. 10 d.

³ Receipt Roll, 413.

⁴ Receipt Roll, 419, under the dates April 12, June 9, &c.

A fifth point is the stressing of a matter which I did not, perhaps, emphasize sufficiently before when I referred to private tallies and their use at the Exchequer. The history of the development of the Pipe Roll in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries out of its earliest simplicity is the history of the addition of cross references. There is perpetual cross reference from membrane to membrane of the roll, and equally frequent cross reference from accountant to accountant. *A* claims to be allowed a sum because he has paid it over to *B*; the Exchequer then has to find *B* and see if he will acknowledge the private tally alleged to have been given by him to *A*, which *A* has already produced in evidence. This though *B* has *per se* nothing whatever to do with the Exchequer.

Sixthly, there has to be mentioned the existence of two nineteenth-century Exchequer tallies at the Science Museum at South Kensington,¹ where they have been for many years. One of these is particularly interesting as being a complete stock and foil—the only one I have ever seen. My previous paper had, by the kindness of Mr. Maberly Phillips, an illustration of one such tally, but the whereabouts of the original was in some doubt. The example at South Kensington is an ordinary tally for a not very large amount (as modern tallies go), dated 1822. It is interesting for two small points besides its completeness. (1) It confirms yet again my former suggestion that all the writing was always done before the splitting of the tally, and that this resulted in the reversal, in the case of the foil as contrasted with the stock, of the usual comparative position of writing and notches. As proof of this was offered a medieval tally stock, which, owing to defective splitting, retained some of the writing of the date which should have been on the foil; and precisely the same accident has occurred, though not to so great an extent, to the nineteenth-century stock and foil in the Science Museum. (2) This is a *sol* tally, like others which have survived—e.g. some of those at Martin's Bank. The amount had actually been paid in; the tally does not represent an assignment; and the word *sol* appears on the upper notched edge of the stock as it would appear in the right-hand margin of the Receipt Roll against this entry.

Finally, there is the matter of an interesting twentieth-century private tally. This is the stock of a baker's tally, dated 1910, made of poplar wood, and brought from Orléans in France, for which I am indebted to Mr. Emery Walker. It is interesting as being, in the words of a fourteenth-century record, *signatum per*

¹ My attention was called to them by Mr. W. W. Skeat, and I was enabled to handle them by the kindness of Mr. David Baxendall of the Science Museum.

scocches and also written upon. The English modern private tally used in the hop-fields bears a close resemblance to the old Exchequer convention: in this tally, however, among other differences, the obliqueness of the half-way transverse cut is made inwards, not across the face of the tally; in which it resembles the remarkable medieval tally, relating to the constable of Dover Castle, now at the British Museum.

Most of the technical points with regard to the writing and cutting of tallies should now be clear. There are many points of detail touching their use for assignments, their discounting and so forth which still await solution. These, as has been said, are matters for the historian rather than the antiquary; but that many such will yet come to investigation is undoubted, for upon this tally system most of the Exchequer administration of medieval times (a subject which is yet to furnish an enormous number of problems to the specialist) undoubtedly hinges."

Mr. GIUSEPPI said the main point of the author's first paper, which was the significance of the tallies, had been rather overlooked. The inscriptions were not of much use, the information they gave being accessible elsewhere. Mr. Jenkinson's further note had brought out this point and shown the value of the unique treatise called the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, which gave the twelfth-century practice. Evidence had now been got a quarter of a century earlier. The seventeenth-century treatise recently found and described in the paper was the first of a series on the Exchequer, written in defence of the official practice. Those treatises had the effect of continuing the use of tallies till 1826. Private tallies were known as early as the fourteenth century, an example being in the British Museum; and in the lease of the Tudeley ironworks, the lessee was required to know the amount of fuel and ore by tally between himself and the receiver.

W. H. Sr. JOHN HOPK, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., exhibited three altar frontals of English work of the beginning of the sixteenth century and a damask cloth, from Cotehele House, Cornwall, on which he read the following notes:

"Through the courtesy of the Rev. M. B. Williamson, rector of Calstock, near Tavistock, I am able to exhibit to the Society this evening three remarkable pieces of old English embroidery, as well as a large cloth of damask, from the mansion house of Viscount Valletort, at Cotehele, Cornwall.

The first piece, as its design shows, is the upper front for an altar, and measures 8 ft. 5 in. in length by 2 ft. 2½ in. in depth. It consists of five breadths of dark crimson velvet, upon which is laid a row of separate canopied figures of our Lord and the

Twelve Apostles, with a powdering of fleurs-de-lis above and below. The figures all stand upon a ground of pale green silk, divided into lozenges or half-lozenges, checkers or half-checkers, by gold-coloured or red silk lines; but in two cases the divisions are of two shades. The canopies are formed of strips of linen, and appear as tall slender shafts with capital and bases covered throughout with gold thread. The canopies are double, with two castellated pediments, each with a pair of windows, flanked by bartisans and worked in gold thread. The bartisans have tall conical roofs in pink (probably originally red) silk, and each pediment is surmounted by a hipped roof once covered with blue silk, but now almost threadbare to the original linen. The canopies have groined vaults, alternately of blue and pink, and measure $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height. The canopy over our Lord is treated somewhat differently, and instead of three bartisans has only one, but of larger size, in the middle, and a single loftier roof with conventional tiling.

The first figure, in order from left to right, is apparently St. Philip. He wears a blue gown and a gold mantle lined with pink, and holds three small round loaves. The second figure is St. Thomas, in a pink gown girded with black, and bordered gold mantle lined with blue cast loosely about him. In his right hand he holds a book, and in his left, muffled with his mantle, a spear. The third figure is St. Matthew, in a pink gown embroidered with gold, and gold mantle lined with blue. He has a closed book in his right hand, and in his left a carpenter's axe. The fourth figure is St. James the Less, in blue gown and bordered gold mantle with pink lining fastened by a brooch at the neck. In his right hand he holds a fuller's bat, to which he is pointing with his left. St. John the Evangelist comes next, in a pink gown and bordered gold mantle lined with pink. In his left hand he holds out the chalice with the evil spirit, over which he extends his right hand as if exorcising it. The sixth figure is that of St. Peter, in a pink gown and gold mantle of curious cut lined with blue. In his left hand is a large book, and in his right, which is muffled in his mantle, is a large key.

The figure of our Lord, owing to the somewhat smaller size of the flanking figures, looks taller than the rest, and is actually 10 in. in height, as compared with the $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. which is the average height of the apostles. He is the first to show the feet, and is clad in a long close gown of gold faced with ermine. In his left hand he holds a globe with apparently its triple division of earth, sky, and sea, and the right hand is raised in blessing. The nimbus is a large blue one with a gold cross paty, whereas the apostles have plain nimbuses of gold, shading into blue or pink around the head.



COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL: UPPER FRONT FOR ALTAR

COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL: ALTAR HANGING

Next to our Lord is St. Paul, in blue gown and gold mantle lined with pink, holding a book in his left hand and a sword in his right. The ninth figure is St. Andrew, in a blue gown and a gold mantle lined with pink, with a book in his left hand and his saltire cross in his right. St. Bartholomew, who comes next, has a pink gown and a gold mantle lined with blue, and holds a book and a large knife. The eleventh figure is that of St. James the Greater. His gown is striped with pink and blue, and his mantle is gold with a pink lining. His left hand grasps the corner of his mantle, and in his left, muffled in the mantle, he holds his pilgrim's staff. His broad-brimmed hat is slung behind his neck. The twelfth figure is apparently St. Simon, in pink gown and gold mantle lined with blue, holding a tall and slender gold cross in his muffled right hand and his mantle with his left. The last figure is St. Jude, holding his carpenter's square, to which he calls attention with outstretched right hand. He wears a gown like St. James the Greater, and a gold mantle lined with pink and gold.

With the exception of St. John, all the figures are bearded and have either long or short hair according to usage. The faces have been carefully done in coloured silks, but are now worn threadbare and little else than the features remains. The hands are likewise now threadbare. Besides our Lord, only St. Paul and St. James the Greater show the feet. All the figures have a basis of linen, and can be identified only by the emblems which they carry. The fleurs-de-lis powdered upon the field are worked in gold thread with an edging of pale blue.

One other feature remains to be noted, the shield of arms directly beneath our Lord. It bears the arms of Edgumbe, *gules a bend sable cotised gold, with three boars' heads silver upon the bend impaling Dernford, sable a ram's head silver with horns of gold.* These are the arms of Sir Piers Edgumbe, the builder of the house at Cotehele, who died in 1539, and of his first wife Joan, daughter and heir of Stephen Dernford of Stonehouse, co. Devon.

All the figures and their canopies are very much worn, and the velvet ground is so much damaged by moths that only a proportion of it is left. Many of the fleurs-de-lis, of which there were originally fourteen above the figures and two rows of fourteen and thirteen respectively below, have also perished, especially in the lower series. The charming effect of the whole composition has also been greatly marred through its being mounted for better preservation on a length of coarse turkey-red twill.

The second piece, which may be a mourning frontal, or perhaps only a hanging, is 6 ft. 6 in. in length by 2 ft. 2 in. in depth, and consists of two pieces of black cloth on which have been mounted eight detached figures of saints. The two end figures are at

present wanting, as is a small shield of arms below the middle. The surviving figures are so similar in size, style, and workmanship to those on the red frontal that they must have come from the same shop. They now have neither grounds nor canopies, and have evidently been removed from some other work and re-mounted as we see them.

The first of the surviving figures represents St. Anthony, in pink gown and black mantle and tippet, with gold borders, with a T-cross in red on the right shoulder. In his left hand the saint holds an open book, and his right rests upon his crutched staff. On his head is a brown cap with ear-flaps, and peeping from behind his legs in delightfully quaint fashion is the accustomed pig.

The next figure is that of St. Erasmus, in plain girded alb, gold cope with narrow orphrey of gold and blue and a pink lining, and a white mitre with gold orphreys. In his left hand he holds a long windlass, round the middle of which is coiled part of a bowel issuing from his body; the right hand is raised in blessing.

The third surviving figure represents St. Francis in his brown friar's robe and knotted girdle, holding up his hands to show the *stigmata*. These are also shown on his bare feet, and that in the side is indicated by a darker patch upon the saint's robe.

St. John Baptist, who comes next, is represented as usual in his brown camels'-hair robe, girded about the waist, but open below sufficiently to show the saint's bare legs. On his left arm St. John carries a book with a couchant lamb thereon, to which he is pointing with his right hand as if saying *Ecce Agnus Dei*.

The next figure is a vigorous representation of St. Michael overcoming Satan. The saint is shown in full armour, with a gold mantle lined with pink, and long blue wings coloured pink inside. His head is bare save for a crop of curly light-brown hair. His right hand is raised and upholds a sword ready to smite the Evil One, who is entwined about the saint's feet and clutching with one claw at the round buckler in the saint's left hand. The buckler was originally white with a red cross and bordered with gold. Satan is shown as a horned devil with short tail and hands and feet armed with terrible claws, and was originally red, now faded to pink.

The last surviving figure is that of St. Sebastian, who is shown naked save for a gold loin-cloth, and standing with his hands behind him in front of the stock of a tree. Piercing the saint's body are seven arrows, with gouts of blood below the wounds they have caused.

Each of the figures save St. Michael has a plain round nimbus of pink, originally red, with concentric lines of gold. The features are better preserved than on the red frontal.

The small shield once upon the middle seam between St. Francis



St. Anthony



St. Michael

COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL : FIGURES FROM ALTAR FRONTALS



Our Lord

and St. John Baptist was similar in size to that upon the first frontal, and no doubt bore the same arms.

The third piece consists of a large panel of purple velvet measuring 5 ft. 6½ in. by 2 ft. 6½ in., and formed of three breadths of the material, powdered with applied gold fleurs-de-lis arranged in rows of 6, 7, 6, 7. There are traces in the middle of a kneeling figure having been applied there before the fleurs-de-lis were disposed as now. Attached to the lower edge of the panel is a band or edging, 7¼ in. wide and 6 ft. 6½ in. long, composed of a number of sections of gold embroidery on a beautiful fine plum-coloured velvet. Most of the sections have a uniform breadth of 8 in., but the projecting end sections are made up of a number of small pieces carefully sewn together, and the second section from the left is also formed of three smaller pieces. The chief features of each section are a blue flowering plant with spiky top (meant apparently for the Cornish gentian), a monogram embroidered in gold, and two pairs of words with characteristic flourishes also embroidered in gold thread. The monogram is not the same throughout, but there are five and a half of one form, and six of another. The latter is apparently formed of the letters J and T; the other of L and E, but the top of the L seems also to form a P or perhaps R. Neither the monograms nor the words are in any order as at present arranged, and it is evident on examination that the sections have been cut off one or more vertical strips. By taking careful rubbings of every piece and thus being able to compare one with another I have been able to arrive at the following interesting results: Among the fragments forming the end sections are certain pieces which are so much narrower than the rest as to suggest that the embroidery once formed the orphreys of a cope, to the upper parts of which they belonged. The whole of the orphreys have not been preserved, but it is clear that the blue flowers alternated with the gold monograms and that these were also arranged alternately. The flanking words then fall into a proper repeating series down each side, forming the motto *Null suuns dice/et*. There is no question as to the reading, but there is as to the meaning. No such word as *dice/et* occurs in any of the dictionaries, including Godefroi's, that I have consulted, and I shall be grateful for any suggestions about it. Owing to the difficulty as to the monograms it is uncertain whether the embroidery has reference to the Edgcumbe family, but it may be pointed out that the motto or reason on the standard of Sir Piers Edgcumbe, whose arms appear on the red front, is not *Null sauns diceset* but *Au plesir fort de Dieu*. Personally I should like to associate the embroidery as regards date with an earlier Piers Edgcumbe who flourished in the reign of Henry VI, but it may have been made for Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who died

in 1489, and his wife Joan Tremayne. This would give us the J. T. monogram, but I cannot make the other into R. E. In any case the embroidery is a beautiful piece of work and of quite unusual character.

The piece of damask measures 5 ft. 9 in. in depth by 5 ft. 11 in. in breadth, and is covered all over with a repeating pattern of a representation of the town of 'Augstburg' in base, with a band over of splayed eagles with two heads, alternating with fir cones, the device of Augsburg, within laurel wreaths, and above a man riding on horseback with his name over, CAROLVS VI. The emperor Charles VI, who is probably here represented, reigned from 1711 to 1740, which gives an approximate date to the cloth. A large number of such cloths was exhibited to the Society in 1904 by the Rev. C. H. E. White,¹ but did not include any specimens exactly like that exhibited.

As regards the history of these exhibits but little seems to be known. The altar in the chapel at Cotehele and the three pieces of embroidered work are said to have been brought by the present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe from the Chapel in the Wood, which was built by Sir Richard Edgcumbe to commemorate the victory of Henry of Richmond on Bosworth Field, but I have not yet been able to verify this. The three pieces of embroidery are nevertheless of quite exceptional importance: the frontal on account of its extreme rarity; the black hanging for its quaint and interesting figures; and the altar cloth for the beautiful embroidery appended to it.

P.S. Since the foregoing remarks were written I have been able to visit Cotehele and examine the chapel in the house. This has a recessed space above and behind the altar 8 ft. wide and 2 ft. 9 in. in height, which would allow the upper front to be fitted within it. The present altar is 5 ft. 10 in. long, but projects only 9½ in. from the recess behind it. I was, however, shown a photograph of the chapel with the altar vested in the black frontal and the purple cloth with the frontlet, and the long piece as a reredos above. One of the objects of my visit was to inquire for the two figures missing from the black hanging. Nothing however was known of them, and it was only by chance that we found them, as well as the missing shield, attached to an old embroidered mirror-frame in one of the bedrooms. One of the figures is the prophet Jeremiah holding a long scroll with his name; the other is St. Roch, who is generally associated with St. Sebastian, pointing as usual to the sore in his thigh. The shield is identical with that on the red front, and proves that both are the work of the same hand. Lord Valletort is not willing to have the shield or the two figures taken off the frame

¹ *Proceedings*, xx. 130.



COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL : EDGING OF ALTAR FRONTAL.

and replaced on the black frontal, and that is why they cannot be shown to the Society as I should have liked.

Mr. CRACE suggested that the isolated figures had been hung on the two returns of the altar under smaller canopies than those on the frontal. They were all executed in the same style, and there had been changes in the chapel, which would account for their disarrangement.

Mr. JENKINSON proposed, as a solution of the puzzle in the inscription, to read 'Nul sans Dieu se fait', the last three words having been joined and misspelt.

Mr. HOPE replied that he had considered several schemes of arrangement, including that proposed by Mr. Crace, but in the absence of data one scheme was as probable as another. The present altar was of quite modern origin, and gave no clue to former arrangements. The large recess between the window and altar would just hold the upper front. The saints were those commonly represented in Devon.

The PRESIDENT alluded to the fame of English embroidery, and traces of that skill were not surprising in the sixteenth century. With regard to the inscription circumspection was advisable, as such things were seldom what they seemed at first sight. Cotehele was a storehouse of antiquities ranging from Irish trumpets of the Bronze Age to medieval pottery. The thanks of the Society were due not only to the author of the paper, but also to Lord Valletort for lending the exhibits.

PHILIP JOHNSTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cypress chest from the Venetian territory, belonging to P. S. Godman, Esq.

Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH said such chests were imported into England during two or three centuries, and the specimen exhibited was perhaps the earliest found in the country. Their property of keeping away moth caused many to be brought from Italy in the sixteenth century, and they were often mentioned in inventories of that and the following centuries. A certain number were imported plain and decorated in England.

The PRESIDENT said the type was well known, and generally the wood was highly polished and in good order. Most, however, were later than the date assigned to the exhibit; and though the young man's costume dated from the middle of the fifteenth century, the lady's dress was purely Venetian, and suggested a date

well on in the next century, as did also the style of decoration. Its prettiness did not agree with Italian or Venetian work of the earlier date proposed. He had missed seeing the chest at Munton, and was glad it had been brought to light, but thought the village carpenter had been rather drastic. The outlines were always filled in black and covered with wax and varnish to render them permanent.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Leopards of England, and other papers on heraldry.
By E. E. Dorling, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Author:—The Domesday hundred of Wenford or Wonford.
Early descents of the manors in Wonford hundred. The hundred of South Tawton in early times. Index to the hundreds of Wonford and South Tawton. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1912.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read a further note on the Implement-bearing Gravels of The Valley of the Test.

“In the paper read by me before this Society on the 22nd February, 1912,¹ the district treated extended no higher up the Valley than the gravel pits just above Dunbridge Station, at 150 ft. above Ordnance datum, and the statement is made by me that ‘true river gravel does not appear to occur higher up the Valley than this point’. The expression ‘true river gravel’, it must be admitted, is somewhat vague, but what was in my mind was gravel yielding palaeolithic implements as distinct from the high level or plateau gravels which extend, particularly in the New Forest, to a considerable height, and yield no implements. Their geological history has given rise to much discussion, and about their origin there is difference of opinion.

It was my impression that the patches of gravel found higher up the Test Valley were of this kind, but the discovery in them last summer of implements in no way differing in character from

¹ *Proceedings*, xxiv. 108.

those at a lower level establishes the identity of the whole deposit. These implements were found on the high ground some ten miles higher up than Dunbridge, near Fullerton Station, well above the 200 ft. contour line, in gravel which rests directly on the chalk without the intervention of any tertiary beds. Where the gravel is dug it is in places nearly 10 ft. thick, and patches extend to a height of some 250 ft. above Ordnance datum. For the discovery of these implements I am not indebted to gravel-diggers, but to a gentleman who has built himself a bungalow on the brow of the hill, and digging a hole in his garden for the purpose of gravelling his paths, turned out an oval implement at a depth of 5 ft. I have also obtained two rough implements and one of the pointed kind from the gravel pit on Testcombe Down, so that the implementiferous character of this gravel is well established.

At the close of last year the memoir of the Geological Survey, illustrating sheet 299, which takes in this district, was published. The writer explains that the gravels of the district are mapped in two divisions, Plateau and High Terrace Gravels and Valley Gravel and Sand. He proceeds to say that as a rule the gravels included in the Plateau class occupy higher ground than those grouped under the heading of Valley Gravel, but confesses that the distinction in this and other respects is largely artificial, and says that he shall consider them together without regard to this classification. This leaves the problem of the Plateau Gravel untouched; indeed, I am not at all sure if there is any of the recognized Plateau Gravel within the area. Certainly the detached patches I have referred to, although so high, cannot be included in it, and I venture to think it would have been better had they not been called 'High Level' gravels in the memoir. Their connexion with the present river system is obvious, and the character of the implements is the same as those from what the writer calls the Belbin's Stage, much lower down the river and on the 100 ft. line.

In addition to the implements from the Chilbolton gravels I am showing a small selection from some more found at Dunbridge. One is another example of the fine pointed unworn implements with the white patina which occur at that pit. The patina, it will be noticed, is more grey than white, and raises the question whether this white patina was acquired from the colour of the upper stratum of the gravel or from some other cause. It looks very much as if it had been exposed to the atmosphere, and shows on one side traces of the lichen which flints acquire in such circumstances. It was found at a depth of 7 ft. The ovate implement, twisted in its periphery, and the one with the butt end untrimmed, a well-known Dunbridge type, are from the base of the gravel.

My exhibitions last year included three unpatinated rough

flints which were found by gravel-diggers on the surface of the ploughed fields, while employed in partridge driving. Concerning these three, Mr. Reginald Smith said, 'Three specimens from the surface at Dunbridge are sharp and not changed in colour; one has the butt sharpened like a neolithic celt, and another is a rough oval of unused appearance, which may be more accurately dated before long' (figs. 1 and 2).

Last autumn I went to Fullerton and Chilbolton for the purpose of seeing the gravel sections already referred to, and found a field

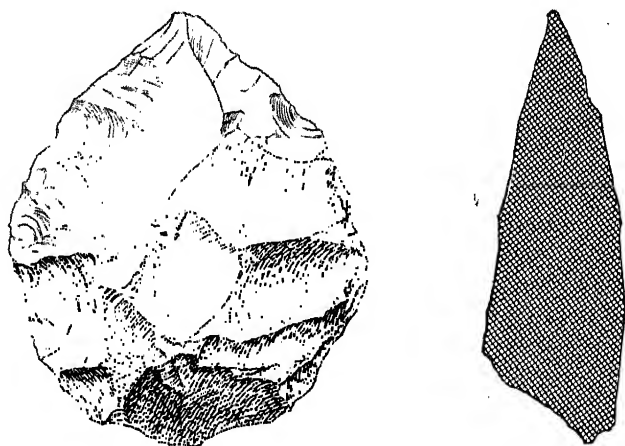


Fig. 1. CORDATE IMPLEMENT, WITH SECTION, FROM THE SURFACE, DUNBRIDGE. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

nearly on the highest ground being ploughed. I followed in the wake of the plough and picked up two roughly worked flints. When the ploughing was done and the field washed by the rain, I returned and collected the rest of the flints shown on the table. They are a rough lot and unattractive, as fig. 3, and a few years ago I should have unhesitatingly called them neolithic.

Recent developments make me refrain from pronouncing as to their age, and I simply record their occurrence."

MR. REGINALD SMITH congratulated the author not only on acquiring further examples from the Test Valley but also on tracking them to their exact horizons in the gravel. An old problem that had been touched on in the paper was the relation of the high-level or plateau gravels to the terrace gravels; and in this connexion it was essential to distinguish between height above Ordnance datum and height above the river. At Dunbridge, about half-way between Chilbolton and the mouth of the Test, the gravel was about 150 o.d. and the stream at that point

about 70 o.d., the terrace being about 70 ft. above the stream, as was practically the case also at Chilbolton, where the stream was about 130 ft. o.d. and implements occurred about the 200 ft. contour. Among the exhibits were typical St. Acheul I ovate

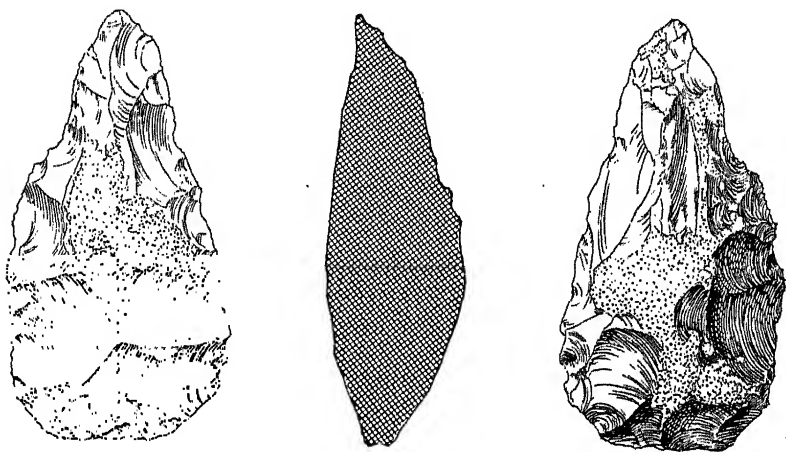


Fig. 2. CELT-LIKE IMPLEMENT, TWO FACES AND SECTION, FROM THE SURFACE AT DUNBRIDGE ($\frac{1}{2}$).

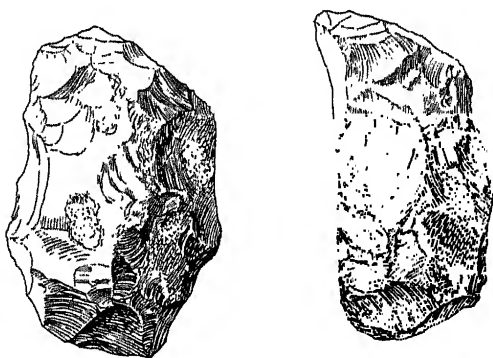


Fig. 3. STEEP-ENDED PLANE, TOP AND SIDE VIEWS, FROM THE SURFACE, CHILBOLTON.

implements from both places, that from Dunbridge being from the base of the gravel; and it might well be argued that the terrace belonged to early St. Acheul times. Another of the large white pointed hand-axes from Dunbridge (specimens were also exhibited last session) occurred at a depth of 6 ft. and confirmed the suspicion that these unrolled implements were, in spite of

their form, comparatively late in the river-gravel series and might perhaps be correlated with the series from La Micoque, Dordogne, about the date of which there was some question, in the absence of a distinctive fauna. He was not inclined to consider the white patina due to inclusion in a bleached gravel, but suggested that both implements and gravel-material were bleached by exposure before the deposit was formed; for at a certain definite horizon in the gravel series implements were normally white in widely-separated areas. The surface-finds at Dunbridge were of special interest, as the heart-shaped specimen (fig. 1) would be accepted by most as palaeolithic, and yet was not rolled nor patinated, but closely resembled examples in a large series recently found high on the Chiltern Hills. The rough celt-like tool (fig. 2) approached a well-known Cissbury form, and was, in his opinion, also late palaeolithic, that is, of the Cave period though remote from the Cave area. The group from still higher ground at Chilbolton, picked up on a ploughed field about 250 ft. o.d., might eventually prove to be contemporary with the Dunbridge surface-finds, though much battered as if by torrential action. Three hog-back implements, as fig. 3, might be described as steep-ended planes with flat oval bases, and the U-shaped scraper, broad scraper formed from a large flake, nosed scraper, and three pointed tools could be matched in other localities, but the date or dates could not be fixed at present. The superstition that surface-finds were necessarily neolithic died hard, but evidence was accumulating as to the forms prevalent in the south of England during late Pleistocene times.

Mr. WHITAKER agreed as to the significance of height above the river, and paid little heed to Ordnance datum; but he thought that strict correspondence should not be demanded in the former case, as geology was not an exact science. Gravel at 200 ft. o.d. might be later than another bed at 100 ft., but not on the same spot. At present the bottom of the valley was filled with alluvium, through which the river flowed: it formerly flowed at higher levels and was more torrential, and the height of terrace-gravels above the present stream was the measure of their antiquity, but it did not follow that the river always had the same gradient. 'High level' was an awkward term when applied to gravel: it had been used by Prestwich, and later by White, to denote the high terrace-gravels, but still higher gravels were constantly being found, and should be called hill- or plateau-gravels. Those were non-committal terms which appeared on the Geological Survey maps, and the words 'of doubtful and varying ages' were sometimes added. Again, the term 'valley-gravel' was inadequate, as many gravels originally laid down in a river-

valley were at the present time on the tops of hills. The twisting of ovate implements might, in his opinion, be due to the natural fracture of the flint rather than to deliberate flaking. Implements with parallel edges approaching the celt form had generally been classed as neolithic, and the discovery of one in river-gravel would not suffice to prove the contrary; but more was being learnt about the Palaeolithic period, and it was advisable to review traditional beliefs in the light of recent research.

Mr. DALE, in reply, thanked the meeting for the reception given to his paper. He had not aimed at dealing exhaustively with the geological question, and could find no pit to give a section west of Chilbolton. It was to be hoped that all future investigations of the kind would be carried out with the assistance of competent geologists.

H. B. WALTERS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited on behalf of the Rev. T. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., a bronze vessel from St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, on which he contributed the following note:

"The mediæval vessel (fig. 1) which is exhibited to-night by our Fellow, the Rev. T. Taylor, belongs to the class usually described as mortars, though there is some reason to doubt whether this was always their original purpose. It is made of bell-metal, i.e. the combination of copper with a small proportion of tin, of which church and other bells are always composed. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and the diameter at the mouth is $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; the mouth slopes outwards, forming a rim about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in thickness, and round the base is a slight moulding forming a ring $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height.

The exterior of the vessel is divided into four equal portions by pairs of vertical raised ribs, about half an inch apart at the base and converging towards the top; these are joined at the top and bottom by short transverse ribs, and by three similar ribs rather more than half-way up. In each of the compartments so formed has been an oval medallion with some device, but these have now been cut or filed away, and it is impossible to say what they represented.¹ The chief interest of the vessel in its present condition is the inscription which runs round the projecting rim on the outside. Preceded by an initial cross with floriated extremities to the arms, between which are four fleurs-de-lis pointing inwards, are the following letters in Gothic capitals, reading backwards (fig. 2):

OAI | RAM | ATOR | AS ✕

¹ I print these words as originally written. But in the subsequent discussion it was pointed out by the President that there had been four handles or lugs at these points, not medallions. In view of this suggestion, which I readily accept, some subsequent statements require modification.

It is evidently intended for the common formula + SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS, but room could only be found for one letter of the last three words. It will be noted that though the inscription is reversed, the letters, with the exception of the C,

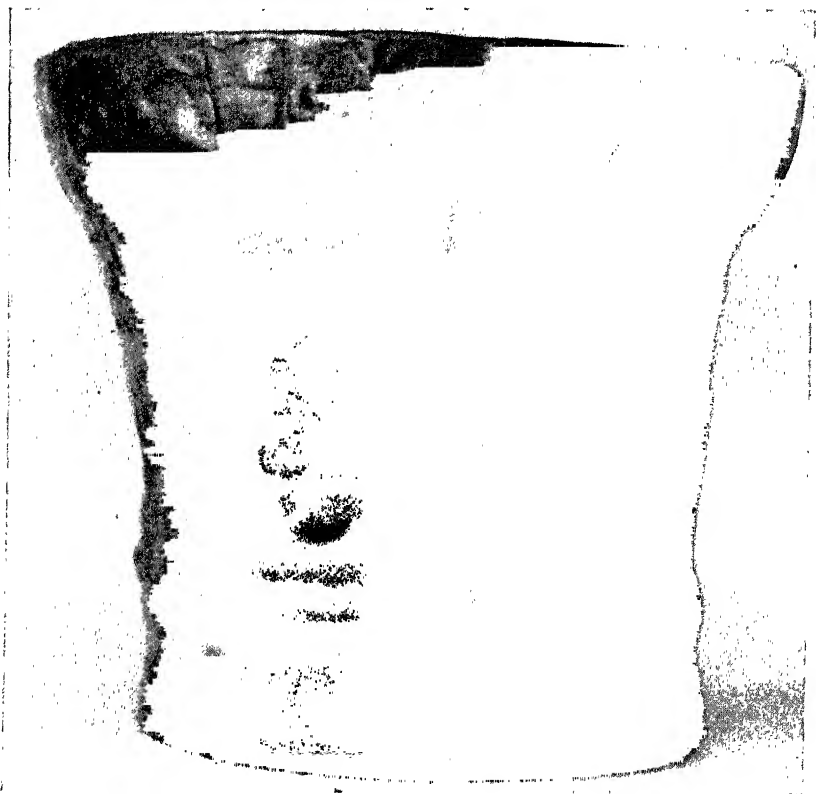


Fig. 1. BRONZE VESSEL FROM ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH ($\frac{3}{4}$).

are not. The T is of Roman, not Gothic, form, and the C and O are ornamented inside with foliage.

The character of the inscription with its initial cross naturally suggests a comparison with those found on medieval bells of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and the two questions arise: is this vessel the work of a bell-founder? and if so, can he be identified? The first question at any rate can be easily answered. The initial cross is one of which an illustration may be found in Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Devon*, pl. I, fig. 3, and the lettering

is identical with that given on plate VI of the same work. If further proof were wanted, it may be observed that the M has a horizontal raised line across the middle, due to a crack in the mould of that letter, which also occurs on the M as shown in Ellacombe's book. This cross and lettering are found on some thirty bells in Devon, besides three in Cornwall, four in Somerset, one in Gloucestershire, and one in Oxfordshire. Their number and distribution indicate that they were cast at the foundry at Exeter. Ellacombe also points out that the mouldings on the upper parts of these bells are identical with those on a later series also common in Devon. The latter bear a trade-mark or foundry-stamp (*Devon*, fig. 5) which has the device of a bell with the minuscule letters *t n* within a circular cable-pattern. Some of these bells have the initial cross already mentioned, but the inscriptions are in black-letter or minuscules,¹ with some half-dozen

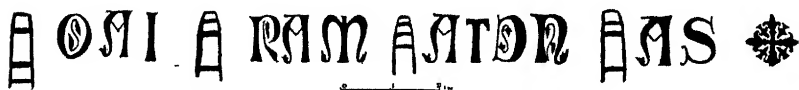


Fig. 2. INSCRIPTION ON VESSEL FROM ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH ($\frac{1}{4}$).

exceptions. The initials R. N., as Ellacombe has shown, represent Robert Norton of Exeter, who about 1430 sold three bells to the parish of Plymtree. The transaction reflects no credit on the founder, who deceived the unfortunate parishioners as to the weight of the bells, and Chancery proceedings were instituted against him.

We see then that Robert Norton was founding at Exeter about the beginning of the fifteenth century, say about 1410 to 1440, and that his bells all bear inscriptions in black-letter except some half-dozen, which are inscribed in the capitals already mentioned. These six bells, however, bear evidence of being of late date, not earlier than those with black-letter inscriptions. It must therefore be assumed that the bells with inscriptions in capitals which have no trade-mark form an earlier group, not later than 1400. They must be assigned to some predecessor of Robert Norton, to whom the former handed on his stamps. There is, unfortunately, no known record of any such founder's name at Exeter; we can only assume that as these bells were cast towards the end of the fourteenth century, our vessel is by the same unknown founder and of the same date.

We have next to consider the question of the use to which the

¹ There are two of these bells in the tower of St. Just, the parish whence this vessel comes.

vessel was put. Some light may be thrown on the subject by the well-known mortar in the York Museum, made by Friar Towthorpe in 1308. The inscription which it bears—

MORTARIŪ · SCI · IOH̄S · A · WANGEL · DA · IFIRMARIA ·
BĀ · MARIA · ABOR ·

FR · WILLS · DE · TOWTHORP · ME · FACIT · A · D ·
M · CCC · VIII ·

clearly shows that it was used for pounding drugs in the monastic infirmary. This would account for the dedicatory inscription, which would hardly have been placed on a vessel for ordinary secular use. Another similar vessel, but of much later date, formerly at Olney, is illustrated by Mr. A. H. Cocks in his book on the *Church Bells of Buckinghamshire* (p. 284). It is inscribed

* O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI ANNO DNI M D LVI
(1556).

In form it closely resembles the St. Just vessel. Mr. Cocks suggests that the mortars used in infirmaries would have had handles, like the York example, and that the Olney vessel was a holy-water stoup. In support of his view he instances records of holy-water stoups of brass, as for instance at Wing, Bucks., in 1527 seven shillings were paid for a censer and stoup, and at Reading in 1547 'a holy-water pot and handbell' were bought from John Sanders, a well-known bell-founder of the time.¹

Whether we regard these vessels as mortars or stoups, the fact remains that existing medieval examples are very rare. Besides those already mentioned, the only other one of English make is from Holme Cultram in Cumberland, now in the Carlisle Museum,² which bears the name of Robert Chambe, abbot about 1510. But the York wills published by the Surtees Society give several instances of mortars dating between 1380 and 1528. The earliest known foreign example in England is in the possession of Messrs. Taylor, the bell-founders at Loughborough. It is dated 1531, and is the work of Peter van Ghein, a well-known bell-founder of Mechlin. His son Jan made one in 1558, which is now at Norwich, and a third by his grandson Peter, dated 1580, is at Bungay, Suffolk. We also possess another example from the Low Countries, made in 1575 by a Flemish founder, Marc le Ser, one

¹ I have indicated in a previous note (p. 51) that the vessel must have originally had handles; the Olney vessel therefore is not a parallel instance. Mr. Paley Baildon has also reminded me (*v. infra*) that a holy-water pot is a jug and not a stoup.

² *Antiquary*, xxxiii, p. 272.

of whose bells has been described in our *Proceedings*,¹ and is now in the British Museum.

On the other hand, post-Reformation mortars, English or foreign, may be described as exceedingly common. There is a good series in the British Museum, and the Rev. W. C. Pearson, of Henley, near Ipswich, has also a large collection,² as has Mr. A. G. Hemming of Horley, Surrey, who is preparing a comprehensive work on the subject. Some of these, it is worth noting, are the work of known bell-founders. Those known to me range in date between 1592 and 1739, and include the names of bell-founders in London, Canterbury, Cambridge, Bury St. Edmunds, Norwich, Burford, York, and Wigan.³

Of the individual history of the St. Just vessel little is known. It is now the property of Mr. Edgar B. Holman of that place, a member of a firm of iron-founders, who discovered it among the apparatus of the foundry. It is by his kindness that Mr. Taylor has been able to deposit the vessel temporarily in the rooms of our Society. Mr. Taylor also contributes the following note: 'I am inclined to think the mortar has been used for sampling or testing the quality of tin ore. It could hardly have been in daily use for pounding the tin stone. No one would require an elaborately decorated mortar or one with a legend as an instrument of daily toil. The quality of the tin sold was, as Lewis points out in vol. i of the *Victoria History of Cornwall*, the subject of strict regulation; unfortunately he does not tell us how the sampling was done. The mortar seems too large for the requirements of a chemist or doctor.' Personally I am still inclined to believe that the vessel was originally devoted to some religious or quasi-religious use, as the inscription seems to imply, but there is no reason why it should not have been converted to a secular purpose in later times."

Mr. BAILDON pointed out that a holy-water pot was a jug and not a stoup, the former being used to fill the latter: several such pots figured in the accounts of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, examples in pewter and tin being mentioned.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the bronze vessel was rather puzzling. In view of Mr. Walters's knowledge and experience of bell-founders' work, he was loath to disagree, but should himself have described it as a mortar. Instead of medallions he thought that handles had occupied the panels, and their survival would have proved the vessel a mortar.

¹ xv, p. 324; for the mortar see *Arch. Journ.* xlviii, pp. 206, 434.

² *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, ix, p. 325, x, p. 69.

³ See generally *Antiquary*, xxxiii, pp. 243, 268, 338, 362.

Sir C. HERCULES READ, President, exhibited a bronze votive axe, obtained from the north-west provinces of India. The axe is of an unusual type, recalling one figured in *Archaeologia* (lviii, p. 10) obtained by Major Molesworth Sykes at Kerman in Persia. Like this latter, it is composed of animal forms, but the present specimen is remarkable in the fact that the whole body of the weapon is formed of the bodies of three animals, a boar, a tiger, and an ibex, the first attacking the second, who has his paws firmly fixed in the flanks of the ibex. The eyes of all the beasts have deep hollows and probably originally were set with stones. The stripes of the tiger are boldly inlaid with silver. The modelling of the three animals is extremely naturalistic and shows



BACTRIAN VOTIVE AXE, FROM N.W. PROVINCES OF INDIA ($\frac{1}{3}$).

great artistic capacity. Partly for this reason, and from the resemblance between the style of the work and that seen in the animals in the Oxus Treasure in the British Museum,¹ the President attributed the axe to a Bactrian origin, of about the fourth century B.C. In illustration of his communication he showed slides of other axes, mostly votive, showing animal forms in connexion with the weapons, from Van in Armenia, from Hamadan (Ecbatana) in Persia, from Kerman, Persia (Major Sykes), a curious axe surmounted by a bull, now in the Ashmolean Museum, and said to have been found at Canterbury, and another from a votive deposit in a temple at Chouchinak, Susa.

The axe exhibited will be given to the British Museum by Mr. Henry Oppenheimer, through the National Art Collections Fund.

¹ Dalton, *Treasure of the Oxus*, 1905, plates v, xvii, xxix.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a Late-Celtic dagger-sheath from Somerset, on which he read the following notes :

"Though the type is well known, it is, I think, worth while to exhibit and illustrate the bronze dagger-sheath (fig. 1) recently found at West Buckland, Somerset, a site 4 miles south-west of Taunton and already known from the discovery there of a double-looped palstave¹ of a type generally confined to Spain. Though in a somewhat fragile condition the bronze front of the scabbard is complete, and overlaps the iron plate at the back which is incomplete but still retains, near the mouth and immediately below a bronze cross-bar, a pair of long loops for attachment to the girdle. It is evident from unequal upward extensions of the chape that there was a second cross-bar about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the point, the intervening portion of the scabbard having additional binding on either edge, as on the Wandsworth example (fig. 2).

The iron is much corroded, and has left exposed in the middle a part of the iron blade, which midway between the mouth and the point is 0.9 in. wide, and in spite of the swelling in the scabbard cannot have been more than 1.1 in. wide originally, as it had to pass through the narrow neck of the scabbard. The blade above and below the middle is rusted to the iron plate, so that its length cannot be given with accuracy, but may be estimated at 9 in. Only the stump of the tang remains, and no discovery in Britain has yet been made to show the sort of pommel that belonged to this type. The entire length of the bronze is 12.5 in., and its greatest width 1.3 in.

The bronze portion or front of the scabbard has a well-defined central rib and a plain round moulding along either edge. The mouth is ogee-shaped and closely notched ; and below it are two studs attached by pins, but of no actual service apart from ornament. Beside them are the knobbed ends of the transverse band already mentioned, which strengthened the hold of the bronze on the iron back-plate. The chape is complete and eminently characteristic of the Early British period. It consists of a solid bronze band almost circular in section as well as in form, which receives the pointed end of the scabbard and returns on its edges, where sockets are added to contain some ornamental material. The substance remaining in one of these has all the appearance of decayed coral, and there are plenty of examples to show the common use of coral in Britain in the Early Iron Age.

The form of the chape is important from the chronological point of view, and it may be laid down as a rule that the open chape, as in the present example, is earlier than the closed or partially closed form. It seems clear that the ring shape was

¹ References in *Proceedings*, xxi. 138.

evolved from the bar-chapes of the late Bronze Age and the fish-tail form of the Hallstatt period on the Continent. The gradual change of form has been sketched elsewhere,¹ and it need only be mentioned here that on typological grounds the Somerset dagger may be assigned to the second century B.C. or possibly to the end of the preceding century. It is natural to suppose that any stage in the evolution of the chape was reached somewhat later in Britain than on the Continent, but the close correspondence of forms on either side of the Channel shows that intercourse with the Continent was easy and frequent, and moreover there are later forms in Britain that still show no sign of Roman influence. For instance, the Bugthorpe sword in the British Museum (*Guide*, fig. 86) shows a closed chape, and edge-binding starting from it, also pairs of studs near both ends of the scabbard.

This opportunity is taken to illustrate three other examples of the type, the closest parallel being that from the Thames at Wandsworth (fig. 2), already published in *Horae Ferales* (pl. XVII, fig. 3) and elsewhere. It is in better preservation than the Somerset sheath but seems to have had no cross-bar or studs near the mouth, while below they indicate fairly accurately the original condition of the Somerset example at the chape-end. The back is of iron, rusted but almost complete, with two long loops near the mouth.

The two others included in the plate come from the Surrey shore of the Thames near High Bridge, Barn Elms, where remains of pile-dwellings have also been observed and a large number of antiquities collected, including the remarkable black-ware vessel described on p. 84. Fig. 3 is an unusually elaborate example, the border of the bronze front being finely engraved, and the binding above the chape ridged transversely. On the tang is a conical ferrule of bronze, slightly flattened, which served as one terminal of the grip. The other sheath (fig. 4) from this site is of much rougher work, but has the bronze front ornamented with shallow ribbing. The ring-chape is in one piece with a short socket which fits over the point of the sheath and gives it rigidity.

All those here illustrated are analogous to La Tène types from the west of Europe, such as the Marne series in the Morel Collection, but show enough divergence to justify the view that these are native productions, even if other and more elaborate specimens from the British Isles did not exist to prove an independent development of a model that was once common to the La Tène area of Europe.

It gives me much pleasure to announce that the dagger is to

¹ *Iron Age Guide* (British Museum), pp. 97, 53, figs. 48, 73, and pl. vi.



LATE-CELTIC DAGGER SHEATHS (1)

1. West Buckland, Somerset ; 2. River Thames at Wandsworth ;
3, 4. River Thames, Barn Elms.

pass into the national collection through the generosity of Mr. Maurice Rosenheim."

Mr. BREWIS referred to a sword with Late-Celtic mount from Melrose; and held that an early form of chape, like the flukes of an anchor, was intended to prevent the scabbard leaving the belt when the sword was drawn.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

SPECIAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1913.

Sir HENRY MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The Director moved and the Treasurer seconded the following resolution proposed by the Council:

"To add at end of Chapter VI, Section iv, of the Statutes the following words:

'... unless the Society shall otherwise determine on a resolution submitted by the Council, provided that notice of such resolution has been given in the manner prescribed by Chapter XIX, Section i.'

Mr. PALEY BAILDON moved the following amendment:

"To omit all words after 'Council'.

To substitute therefor:

'Every such resolution shall be deemed an alteration of Statutes, and shall be voted on as prescribed by Chapter XIX, Section i.'

He thought he need say very little as to the principles involved. All were agreed as to procedure, namely, that the initial process of selecting a president should belong to the Council, and the ultimate decision to the Society. Another question was whether the Fellows should have an effective say in the matter, and that was only possible by adopting Chapter XIX of the Statutes. The only necessity for his amendment was a purely legal one, a matter of drafting. It was a standard rule in legal construction that where particular words were introduced to explain a general state-

ment, other particular phrases were excluded. If the Council had omitted the word 'notice', no amendment would have been necessary; but its inclusion had the effect of excluding all other provisions of Chapter XIX with regard to giving notice. It was stated in the draft that notice must be given under Chapter XIX, but if notice alone were so given, the mandate of the draft would be existing, and voting would be under another chapter, by show of hands. That would be a great mistake, as nothing would create more friction than a snap division. It seemed to him most desirable that the matter should be made absolutely clear, so that it could be dealt with immediately and not raised at some future date. He therefore put forward an amendment which made it clear that the whole provisions of Chapter XIX, Section i, were to apply to the special resolution.

The mover and seconder of the resolution having assented to this amendment a ballot was taken, when there voted: For the amendment, 68; against, 15. The amendment was therefore carried.

Mr. LEACH called on some member of the Council to explain why the Society was asked to stultify itself by rescinding in 1913 a resolution that had been adopted in 1907. He saw no necessity for having so long a presidential term. It was not usual in learned societies, and if three presidents occupied the chair for twenty-one years, the chance of succession for other Fellows was remote. Even if (as the Chairman explained) only the option was desired of re-electing a president after five years of office, the effect would be to retain an individual in the chair to the exclusion of eligible candidates and to the detriment of the Society at large. *Si presidentem requiris, circumspice*. The present system of five years was preferable, and he would like to suggest a term of three years. A long tenure of the chair had a deadening effect on the Society, the papers and discussions passing into the hands of a small group of members, and the Council barely changing year after year.

Mr. MINET remarked that the matter had been fully discussed at the previous general meeting (which Mr. Leach did not attend), and thought that all present were aware on what grounds the Council had brought forward the present resolution.

Mr. J. G. WOOD thought the facts had been misrepresented by Mr. Leach. The meeting was not asked to pass a resolution increasing the presidential term of five years, but to secure the power of suspending the disqualification in view of the next elec-

tion. They had not to decide on that occasion who was to be elected, and it would be open to Fellows to propose another name under Chapter VI, Section v.

A ballot was then taken on the amended resolution, when there voted : For the motion, 78 ; against, 13. The motion as amended was therefore carried.

THURSDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1913.

Sir HENRY MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., Vice-President, and afterwards PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Arthur Bulleid, Esq., F.S.A. :—Celtic art in pagan and Christian times. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1912.

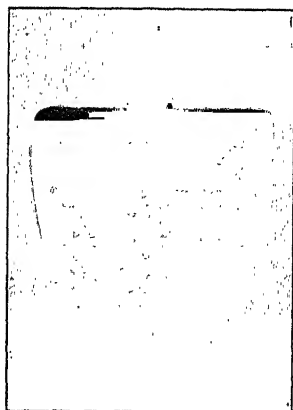
From Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A. :—Index to the contents of the Cole Manuscripts in the British Museum. By George J. Gray. 8vo. Cambridge, 1912.

From the Author :—The Dodderidges of Devon : with an account of the Bibliotheca Doddridgiana. By Rev. S. E. Dodderidge. 8vo. Exeter, 1909.

From the Author :—Monumental effigies sculptured by Nicholas Stone. By Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author :—A Roman inkpot found at Patcham, Sussex. By A. F. Griffith. 8vo. Brighton, 1912.

Canon J. T. FOWLER exhibited and presented to the Society's Museum an armorial pendant of the fifteenth century. The arms are a cross gules charged with five lions rampant. The colour of the field is doubtful, but is most probably gold, and the lions likewise, in which case the arms may be those of Reade. If the field is silver, the arms may be those of Audyn. If the field is gold and the lions silver, the arms are those of Wykeford.



E. A. WEBB, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on 'The Plan of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and the Recent Excavation'.

The various plans of the church now existing were described. It was shown that Rahere's church was the last of the great churches to be built on the plan of Norwich, Peterborough, and Gloucester, with a wide, vaulted ambulatory encircling the apse. The point where Rahere ended his building was shown by a setback on the face of the compound piers on the south side of the choir. A view of the present west wall of the church, when uncovered in 1864, was shown, which made it clear that it was built on the original west wall of the pulpitum. A bulge in the choir wall, more particularly noticeable on the south side, was explained to have been intentionally so built.

Recent excavations at the entrance to the Lady Chapel revealed the north wall of Rahere's eastern chapel, 3 ft. to the south of the present north wall, which was built in 1335. This indicated a chapel measuring 12 ft. 6 in. wide by 13 ft. long, exclusive of any apsidal extension. Excavations on the site of the south radiating chapel, at present used as a furnace room, revealed the lower part of an apsidal wall both on the south and on the east sides, indicating a chapel similar to the side radiating chapels at Norwich, with two apses covered by semi-domes. On the site of the north chapel no foundations now existed. Between the side chapels and the eastern chapels there were two bays, which was very unusual, one being occupied by a window, the other by a doorway. The jambs of these remained, but opinions differed as to whether these led to a turret stair.

Excavations made in the summer for a large warehouse, on land on the south side of the church, exposed the lower part of the walls of the twelfth-century rectangular chapter-house. There were on the site fragments of an Early English mural arcade, similar to that in the chapter-house at Westminster, together with much work of the early fifteenth century. In the centre of the site was a single stone coffin, attributed to Prior Thomas, who built the chapel and died in 1174. The entrance to the chapter-house from the eastern cloister was found in perfect condition. It consisted of three arches. The central one was left permanently exposed in the warehouse. The lower part of the walls of the sixteenth-century prior's house was found running at right angles from the east end of the choir. Near it was unearthed a triangular slab of Purbeck marble, bearing a kneeling figure of an Augustinian canon in bold relief. On the site of the ancient sacristy the foundations of an altar and two twelfth-century pilaster buttresses were also found. The paper was illustrated with many lantern slides.

Mr. HOPE had had many discussions about the church but nothing to do with the discoveries, the credit of which belonged to Mr. Webb. The results were a valuable addition to the history of the building and its surroundings. In the plan and arrangements of the church the Norwich parallel was remarkable, but there was probably no connexion between them, though it might be supposed that the master-masons, after finishing Norwich, came to London and set out St. Bartholomew's. On the analogy of Norwich one would have expected the plan of the eastern chapel to be different from that disclosed by excavation. At Norwich the corresponding chapel was trefoil in plan, agreeing with the flanking chapel at St. Bartholomew's. The mysterious doorway on the north of the Lady Chapel probably had a counterpart on the south and opened into a turret. The outer arch was higher than the inner one, and turrets were necessary at the east end to reach the upper works. There were believed to have been stairs in the corresponding position at Winchester. The presence of a turret might account for the deflection due east of Bolton's chapel. More than one altar would have been required in so long a presbytery and choir, though the existence of only a high altar was generally assumed. None of the Norwich books mentioned a second altar there, but in the sacrist's rolls there was ample evidence on the point. Canterbury was the only large church without the second altar. The photograph of the west side of the pulpitum showed a row of corbels along the top, indicating another screen on the west. At St. Albans there was a large screen in the middle with doors at the side opening on to the space under the organ-loft. There was doubtless the same arrangement at St. Bartholomew's, and the corbels were to bridge over the space between the two screens. There had been an altar, as was usual, in the sacristy chapel, a useful place for training novices.

Mr. BILSON paid a tribute to the patient and careful investigations made by Mr. Webb. The architecture of St. Bartholomew's was rather backward and clumsy, and the best masons had evidently not gone there from Norwich. Elsewhere ribbed vaulting was being executed at the same period. Mr. Webb had said that nothing was found inconsistent with his plan, but the latter had yet to be proved. Norwich had a five-bayed apse, but St. Bartholomew's bays were abnormal; and if Mr. Hope's assumption of a turret against the ambulatory wall were correct, the plan must have been still more abnormal.

Mr. CLAPHAM said London monasteries generally had the cloister on the north side of the church, contrary to the usual

practice; and thought that the idea was to interpose the church between the domestic buildings and the main street bounding the site, as for example at Holywell, Shoreditch, St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, and St. Mary Overy's. At Smithfield, Long Lane lay on the north side of the church and the monastic buildings on the south; and the relation of Broad Sanctuary to Westminster was the same.

Mr. WEBB added in reply that the parish chapel had been in the north transept, not in the nave, which was destroyed with the parish chapel by Henry VIII.

The CHAIRMAN claimed a small share of credit, inasmuch as he had urged Mr. Webb to publish his results instead of accumulating evidence indefinitely. It was to be hoped that some at least of the old gabled houses in the vicinity would be spared, so that a record of those picturesque survivals might still be made.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A.:—Chronicles of the mayors and sheriffs of London, 1188 to 1274, and the French chronicle of London, 1259 to 1343. Translated, with notes and illustrations, by H. T. Riley. 4to. London, 1863.

From C. A. Tennant, Esq., F.S.A.:—The registers of Topcliffe and Morley in the West Riding of the County of York. Baptisms, 1654–1830. Burials, 1654–1888. Edited by William Smith. 8vo. London, 1888. Portrait of Right Rev. George Henry Law, F.S.A., Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 6th, 1913, and the list of candidates to be put to the ballot was read.

Notice was given that a Special Meeting would be held on Thursday, March 13th, at 8 p.m., when the following resolution

adopted by the Council on February 20th, 1913, would be submitted to the Society :

‘That in pursuance of the alteration to the Statutes confirmed by the Society at the Special Meeting on February 13th, 1913, the time limit to the Presidential term of office imposed by Chapter VI, Section iv, shall be suspended for the current year.’

Colonel PARKER, C.B., F.S.A., drew attention to a proposal to widen Wakefield Bridge with the result of demolishing and removing the chantry upon it.

The matter was referred to the Council to take such action as seemed proper.

HORACE SANDARS, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on ‘The Weapons of the Iberians’, illustrated by a collection of swords and ornaments from the necropolis at Aguilar de Anguita, kindly lent by the Marques de Cerralbo. The paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

The period dealt with in the paper may roughly be said to comprise the first five centuries B.C. Various other peoples intruded themselves into the country, all of whom influenced the Iberian weapons more or less, but the most important of these peoples, with the most far-reaching influence, were the Celts. The weapons of the Iberians are illustrated on the coins struck in the country, and comprise swords, daggers, spears, lances, the *soliferreum*, and other weapons of offence; with helmet, cuirass, shield, and greave as defensive armour.

Of the swords, those with antennæ handles were found at Aguilar de Anguita, and may be compared with weapons found at Avezac-Prat. The straight sword was a short implement. The most interesting of the swords is the sabre or *espada falcata* (μάχαρπα or κόπρις), which was the principal weapon of offence of the Iberians. It probably came into Iberia from Greece. A weapon in shape very similar to the *kukri* of the Gurkhas, it appears on Greek ‘black on red’ vases as a domestic implement only, but as an instrument of war on ‘red on black’ vases. It was probably adopted in Greece at the time of the Persian wars, and the Iberians may well have become acquainted with it when serving as mercenaries in Greece about 369 B.C. The Iberians modified the weapon and greatly increased its efficiency. That the Iberian *falcata* was adopted from the Greeks is also borne out by the shape of the pommel, which terminates in a bird’s head, the generally accepted resemblance to that of a horse being incorrect. At Villaricos many of these swords have been discovered in association with Greek vases, Punic wares, and Iberian pottery.

La Tène swords were found at Arcóbriga and, in association with typical Gaulish weapons and with Greek pottery of the third century, at Cabrera de Mátoro.

The author also exhibited a series of horse accoutrements, amongst them horseshoes found at Aguilar de Anguita associated with antennae swords.

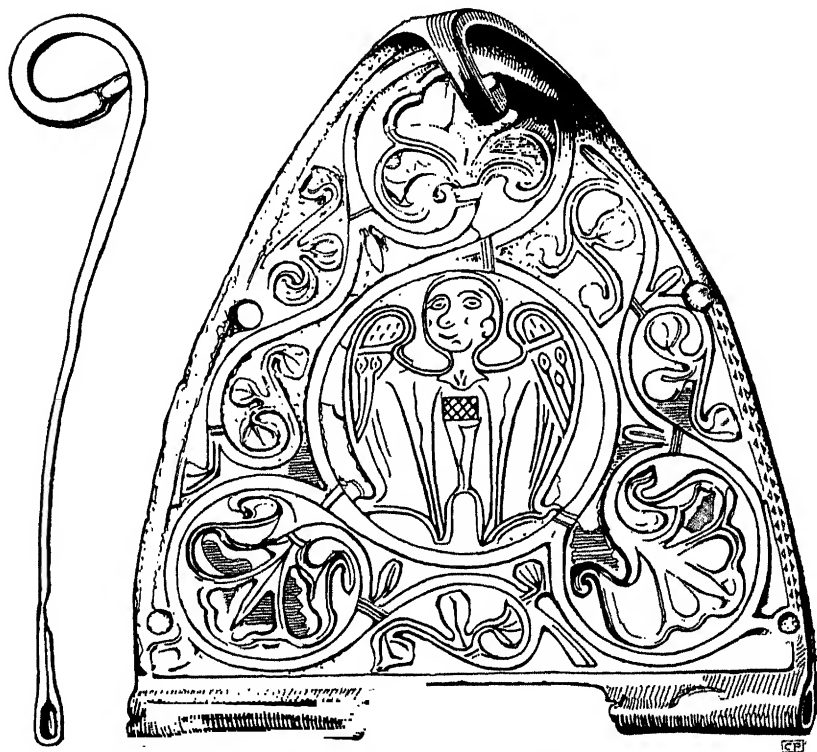
Mr. REGINALD SMITH thought that Mr. Sandars's reasoning compelled general agreement, and that his thesis marked a distinct advance in the archaeology of the Early Iron Age. Time would not allow more than a few remarks on details of the exhibition. If the evidence was sound, the find of horseshoes took back the practice of shoeing about four centuries; and a treatise on the horseshoe from that earliest known date to the present day was much needed, as there existed hardly any clue to the dates of various forms. The *soliferreum* evidently survived under the name *angon* into Anglo-Saxon times through the Roman pilum, and was found more often in northern Gaul than in England. The iron shaft was thought to be intended to prevent the enemy cutting through the weapon with his sword at close quarters when the barbed point was lodged in the shield. Mr. Sandars had on more than one occasion allowed the Society to benefit by his archaeological travels, and the present paper fittingly crowned the labours of several years past.

Mr. SANDARS added that the *kukri* was an evolved weapon, but remained a chopping tool throughout. A native of Nepal had demonstrated its use to him, and the common notion that it was used to rip up the body from below was mistaken. The carotid artery was first aimed at, and failing that, the head was attacked, to fell the enemy and expose the artery.

The PRESIDENT said that the expectation of an important and interesting paper had been fully realized; and congratulated Mr. Sandars on being taken by business into such a rich archaeological field as the Spanish peninsula. There had been an ancient connexion with the civilizations of the south and east of Europe; and for the first time in England a conspectus of two or three centuries in the earliest history of Spain had been given, in conjunction with an exhibit of rare interest. The *kukri* had no doubt been evolved, but less was known of the Albanian *yata-ghan*, which was analogous to the curved Iberian weapon. Another link with the Greek world was the practice of burying the dead in huge urns, which were used as ossuaries; that lent weight to Mr. Sandars's contention that the curved sword was originally Greek. The chief merit of the *angon* and its Iberian predecessor

was that it gave a long reach and, bending with the impact, rendered the enemy's shield useless. Neither was used as a missile weapon. The Marques de Cerralbo's kindness in lending his finds for exhibition at such a distance deserved special recognition, and the Society was greatly indebted to Mr. Sandars for presenting in such an agreeable manner the fruits of his travels and research.

J. B. P. KARSLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the enamelled lid of



ENAMELLED LID OF AN INCENSE SHIP FROM BROMHAM, WILTS. (1).

an incense ship dug up in Bromham churchyard, Wiltshire, some fifteen years ago. The date is about 1180. Traces of gilt still remain upon the copper surface. In the background of the centre medallion are remains of a green enamel and of blue and green enamel in the floral devices in the corners. The lid is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long to the curve of the handle. (See illustration.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1913.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From H. William Lewer, Esq.:—The church chests of Essex. By H. W. Lewer and J. Charles Wall. 4to. London, 1913.

From the Author:—Coronation studies. The great gold spurs. 2. The service and the ceremony. By Arthur Betts. 8vo. London, 1913.

Notice was again given of the ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 6th, and the list of candidates to be put to the ballot was read.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting to be held on Thursday, March 13th, at 8 p.m.

HORACE SANDARS, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on False Iberian Weapons and other forged antiquities from Spain:

“The counterfeiting and forgery of antiquities is by no means a novelty in Spain. Indeed, the black art of falsifying ancient relics in that country dates back to the eighteenth century and probably far beyond. There are historical records to show that towards the end of that century many false Latin inscriptions existed. Indeed, vol. ii of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, which is devoted to Hispania, contains at the end forty-six pages of records of false inscriptions, followed by eighteen closely set columns of the titles thereof.

Forgeries in Spain have covered a wide field of antiquarian research. There was once, I believe, a private mint in Barcelona, where Roman denarii were struck to order, and from which a large number drifted into circulation. Then, again, there were the large dishes in the style of the well-known Hispano-Moresque ware which appeared on the antiquities-market some twenty-five years ago. One of them was ‘found at Segovia’ and is described in a well-known continental publication.¹ Several examples, which had all been struck from the same mould of course, are known.

¹ *Gazette Archéologique*, 1888. ‘Plat Celtibérien en terre cuite trouvé à Ségovie.’

There is an upright figure in the centre of the dish holding a lance and three javelins, while two circular 'Iberian' inscriptions, separated by a band of palmettes, ran round the border. The letters composing the inscription were taken from a work published in Spain in the year 1752,¹ and were somewhat mixed in character. Among them were archaic Greek, Etruscan, Samaritan, Bastulo-Phoenician, Iberian, and other letters, and considering that the Iberian language itself is lost and that no key to such inscriptions as are known has yet been found, it will readily be understood that the decipherment of the double inscription gave the savants of the day ample food for reflection.

We next find the hand of the forger busily engaged in reproducing, beautifying, and adding impossible inscriptions to the famous statues from the Cerro de los Santos, which for a time made a deep impression upon many to whom the discoveries at the Cerro were new. The author of the counterfeits (there was only one mind and one hand engaged on their fabrication) finished his busy life unhappily in the workhouse at Alicante. Subsequent examination, both critical and archaeological, by our honorary Fellow Señor Mérida has fortunately led in this instance² to the definite separation of the wheat from the chaff. It is but a few years ago that the owners of a pottery near Totana in Murcia were busily engaged in turning out limitless numbers of pots, jugs, vases, amphorae, etc., of their special 'Phoenician' ware, examples of which were to be seen in the windows of curiosity shops within a mile of Burlington House, and of which choice specimens still



Fig. 1. FALSE VASE OF 'PHOENICIAN' WARE.

¹ *Rapport sur une mission archéologique en Espagne*, 1891, par M. Arthur Engel. Paris, Leroux, 1893, p. 29.

² *Las Esculturas del Cerro de los Santos*, Cuestion de autenticidad, par José Ramón Mérida, *Revista de Archivos*, etc., 1906.

await the eager propensities of unwary collectors who visit southern Spain. In this case, however, the forger could give free bent to his uncontrolled imagination as he had no Phoenician pottery before him to guide his faltering steps, and I know of a



Fig. 2. FALSE VASES OF 'PHOENICIAN' WARE.

case where a jug, the product of the Totana factory, had been given the form of the head of a man with a peaky beard, a 'smug' face, Asiatic eyes, and a 'chimney-pot' hat of the latest fashion! Figs. 1 and 2, from photographs of the objects themselves which I recently had taken in Spain, are very good examples of this 'ancient ware'. Fig. 1 is perhaps the most imposing of the three, as it offers the additional attraction of

a 'Phoenician inscription' in a band at the top and on the lower part of the jar.

I was asked soon after the discovery of the numerous statuettes which formed so large a part of the votive offerings from the sanctuary at Despeñaperros,¹ to visit a collection at Barcelona the owner of which had, as far as I can now remember, one or two examples from that spot. When I did so shortly afterwards I was shown a numerous and varied collection of highly patinated bronze statuettes and other allied objects. There was not a single authentic piece among them. The owner told me, after I had ventured to express this opinion, that his suspicions had been aroused by the frequency and regularity with which the dealer returned with fresh lots of 'antiquities', and that on the occasion of one of his visits he had threatened to have him arrested and taken before a magistrate. The dealer then confessed that the 'antiquities' had been expressly made for my informant. He begged hard to be forgiven, and promised that if he were allowed to go free he would return with something that was not a forgery. He went and did return, and on my inquiring what he had brought, my friend said, 'Oh, only some scraps of old iron.'



Fig. 3. FALSE BRONZE STATUETTE.

I asked to see them, and a basket covered with grime and dust was produced, and in it I found some very good specimens of the *espada falcata* and other Iberian weapons.

I recently acquired in Madrid an authentic specimen of this class of forgery, which is illustrated in fig. 3. It is about 7 in. in length, two of which go to the 'stump'. It has a bright

¹ 'Pre-Roman Bronze Votive Offerings from Despeñaperros,' H. Sandars, *Archæologia*, vol. lx, pp. 69-92.

green patina and weighs $22\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the weight being probably due to a considerable admixture of metal in the composition of the 'bronze'.¹ There is a general similarity between the bronze figure and the jugs and other ware from Totana, which points to common origin.

But of all the counterfeits and forgeries hitherto produced in Spain the Iberian 'weapons' are those of the highest order, if such an expression can be applied to fraudulent imitations. They are in themselves objects of no mean merit, and their technique shows the hand of a master.

I need hardly say that these forgeries have been of particular interest to me in connexion with my studies of the weapons of the Iberians, of which I endeavoured to give an account on Thursday last, and the more so by reason of the fact that, for a considerable period, they were believed by many to be genuine.

So far as our knowledge goes at present, only three distinct Iberian weapons have been forged, viz. the machaira, the dagger, and the straight sword. There are so far three examples known of the machaira, two of the dagger, and one of the sword. There is a complete collection in the museum at Badajoz (fig. 4, *a, b, c*). Its history is as follows: At some period between the years 1870 and 1896 an itinerant dealer in antiquities turned up at Badajoz with a collection which comprised the machaira, the dagger, and the sword which I have illustrated, as well as an erotic bronze disc (described as a phallus) and two large bronze medallions. On both sides of one of the medallions is a much-bearded figure surrounded by an inscription in Gothic letters which has so far defied all attempts at decipherment; while the second medallion has on one side a bust and on the other the full figure of a man with an equally illegible Gothic inscription. The itinerant hawker of antiquities brought with him, moreover, a bronze dish which had been gilded, but which by the time it arrived at Badajoz had lost most of its 'gold' plating. The rim of the dish was festooned all round with open work and the figures of four birds which looked like pelicans. There was an inscription round the bottom of the dish as follows: R A° H° ANO MCXLVII, while in the centre there was a bust the details

¹ An analysis of the composition has given the following approximate results. They point to the forgery having been cast from 'scrap' metal from various sources:

Copper	.	.	.	.	.	85 %
Tin	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
Lead	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
Iron	.	.	.	.	.	0.50 %
Zinc	.	.	.	.	.	8.50 „

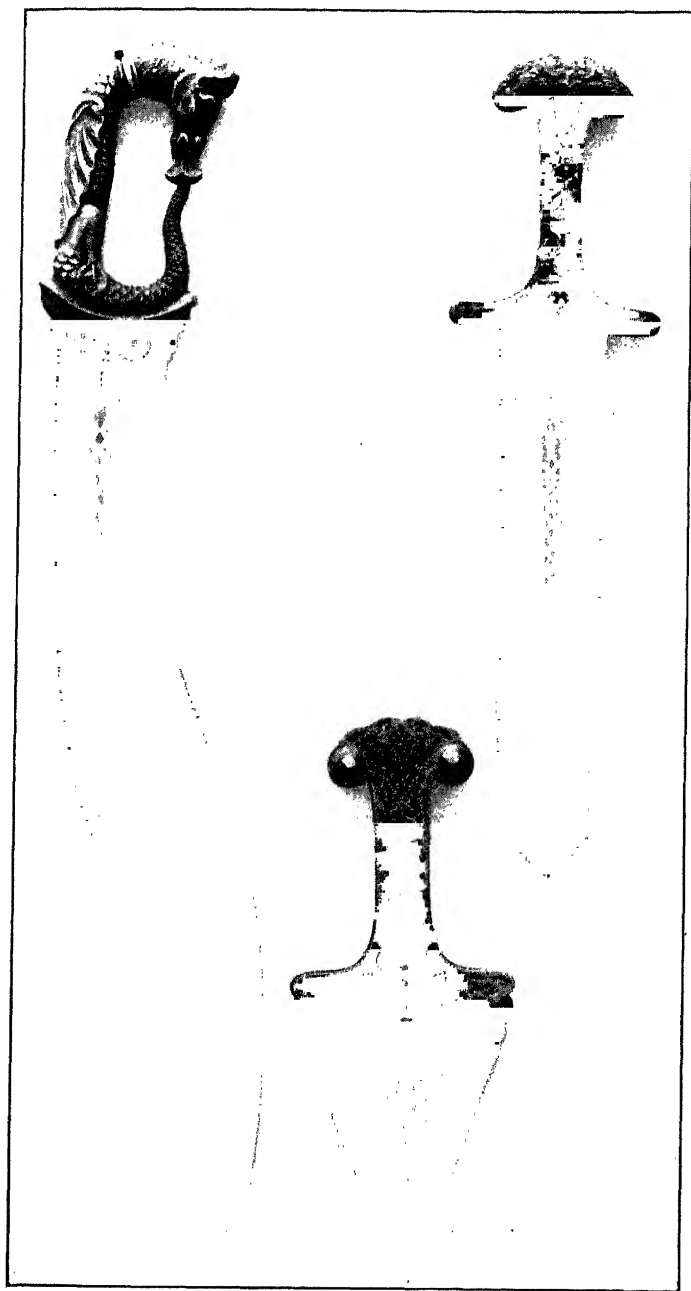


Fig. 4. FALSE IBERIAN WEAPONS



Fig. 5. *a.* *Espada falcata* with false pommel.
b. Genuine *espada falcata*.

of which could not be determined. The whole was in an excellent state of preservation.¹

The 'antiquities', together with a bronze spur which had been gilded but from which the 'gold' plating had also almost

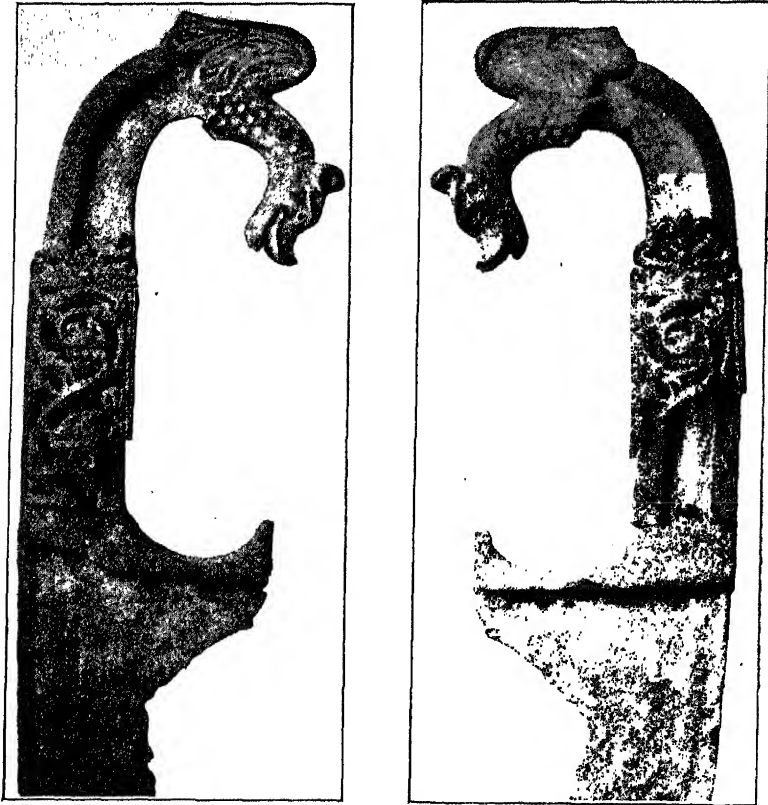


Fig. 6. 'ESPADA FALCATA' WITH FALSE POMMEL AND INCONGRUOUS 'APPLIQUE'.

disappeared, were offered to the museum authorities by the dealer, but were not acquired on that occasion. They subsequently, however, passed into the possession of the museum, where they are to be seen to-day.

I have already mentioned that these weapons were considered

¹ This description has been abstracted from the catalogue of the Badajoz Museum, *Inventario del Museo Arqueológico de Badajoz*, 1896.

at one time to be genuine, but when doubt was thrown upon their authenticity a careful examination of the Iberian weapons in the Museo Arqueológico at Madrid led to the discovery of at least one other forgery among the collection there. I give an illustration of it in fig. 5 *a* and fig. 6. To the hilt of a genuine *espada falcata* has been adapted a false 'pommel' in the form of a griffin's head and neck cast in brass, the neck being decorated with dots or shallow depressions and provided with a pair of



Fig. 7.

wings. Two small plates of open iron-work of chaste design and admirable in execution, terminating in graceful palmettes, are attached in the form of 'scales' to the hilt. But as these plates are broader than the tang itself a strip or narrow band of brass was riveted on to the edge of the hilt to support them. Figs. 5 *a* and 6 clearly show the band and the inappropriate width of the plates. The composition in itself presents an aspect so strange and incongruous that it is a matter of astonishment that the fraud had not been detected long ago. But that was probably due to the fact that this particular example of the Iberian machaira had long been in the museum, and it was only a particularly close study of all available Iberian weapons in that museum and elsewhere that led to its more careful examination. It is, however, much to be regretted

that this example of a counterfeit *espada falcata* should have been selected to illustrate the machaira in modern classical publications (fig. 7).¹

I also illustrate in fig. 5 *b* the hilt and pommel of the very fine specimen of a genuine *espada falcata*, also with open iron-work decoration of the hilt and adorned with delicately traced inlay of silver, which I have illustrated in my paper on Iberian weapons,² and which is in the Museo Arqueológico in Madrid. The provenance is not known, but it was certainly found in Spain. It is possible that it may have inspired the forgery to which I have just referred. It certainly, I think, inspired the *espada* of the Badajoz collection. But in this instance the forgery was of a different order. It is a fabrication from point to pommel (fig. 4, *a*). There can be little doubt that the forger had a genuine specimen before him to work upon, such as the one shown in fig. 8, *a*. He has followed the correct lines of the

¹ *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines*. Daremberg et Saglio; Machaera (Μάχαира). E. Cartailhac, *Les Âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, 1886, figs. 367, 368; P. Paris, *Essai sur l'Art et l'Industrie de l'Espagne primitive*, 1904, ii, pl. xi; E. Philippon, *Les Ibères*, 1909, p. 259.

² *Archaeologia*, lxiv, 205.

blade, and while constructing a weapon which could never have been serviceable, he has been observant of form and has endeavoured to reconstruct a genuine *falcata*. He has mainly failed where forgers so often fail, viz. by the introduction of incongruous details into the general scheme. But it is in the hilt that he gave full flight to his fancy. He has evolved from the hilt and pommel of a genuine specimen which, in the case of the *falcata* illustrated in fig. 5, terminated in a delicately wrought feline head attached to a pommel of the usual form (the conventionalized head of a bird), the head of a horse with flowing mane and a neck adorned with a band much resembling a dog's collar. From the neck springs the body of a scaly dragon provided with conventional wings and ending in limbs that terminate in web-like feet. From the limbs grows the tail, which curves gracefully to form the guard and terminates in a biberon-like point, complacently sucked by the horse whose head I have described. The shoulder-plates form part of the grip, while the blade itself has been divided near its source and decorated with an inset of open metal-work, which had been cast in brass and then plated. An open-work shield of scroll pattern connects, apparently, the hilt with the blade, but its real object is to hide the slit in the blade to which I have just referred. The *ensemble* is striking and incongruous (fig. 4, *a*). The Iberian dagger (fig. 4, *b*), which also forms part of the collection at Badajoz, is even more elaborate in design and workmanship than the *falcata*. In this case, again, a genuine specimen may have inspired the forger. The triangular form of the blade recalls well-known types of the Iberian dagger, while the pommel shows reminiscences of genuine specimens. It is in the general form of the hilt, however, that the forger went wrong. He has omitted to introduce the swelling in the middle which is a feature of the hilts of all Iberian daggers, and served to strengthen the grasp.

The decoration of both blade and hilt is very elaborate. It is mostly composed of open metal-work, cast in brass and then plated, and showing great skill in its production and no mean artistic feeling in its conception. The point of intersection of hilt and blade is decorated with the beautifully modelled head of a bull.

In the case of the sword (fig. 4, *c*), the forger has gone hopelessly wrong. The object more closely resembles a paper-knife than any other instrument I know of. It agrees, however, in character with the two weapons which I have just described, and it consequently does not call for a lengthy description. I would point out, nevertheless, that at the junction of blade and hilt the head of a dog has been substituted for that of a bull in the case

of the dagger, for what reason it would be difficult to say. Perhaps the forger or itinerant vendor of antiquities attributed a cabalistic meaning to it and instead of *cave canem* he may have intended to convey a hidden warning of *caveat emptor*.

A short description of the method of fabricating one of the specimens of the forged *falcata* will apply generally to all the weapons. The blade was forged of iron, but instead of being prolonged to form a solid whole with tang and pommel, as shown in the genuine specimen in fig. 8 *a*, it was cut short at the point where the hilt springs from the shoulder-blade. A triangular section was then cut out of the blade and the open-work tracery with its supporting frame, which had been cast in brass and then silver-plated, as I have already mentioned, was inserted in its place. Two metal plates, cut out of an iron plate to the shape of the finished hilt, were then riveted on to the end and on either side of the stump of the blade; but as the thickness of the blade left a space between them it became necessary to fill it up. This was most ingeniously done by the insertion between the two iron plates of a plate of brass, which added considerably to the attractiveness of the hilt and inspired confidence in the genuineness of the work. When the three plates (the two iron and the intermediate brass plate) had been brought into close contact by riveting together the various parts composing the hilt, the brass plate had all the appearance of some substance, perhaps gold, which had been used to fill a narrow groove carefully chiselled along the outer border of the hilt.

After the plates had been assembled the 'scales' or coverings were applied, one on each side of the hilt (fig. 8, *b*). They consisted of the horses' heads and the dragon bodies which I have described, all cast in brass from a mould, then silver plated and subsequently oxidized to give them an appearance of antiquity. The different parts were then riveted together and the forgery was complete.

As I have already pointed out, three specimens of the forged *falcata* are known: there is one in Badajoz, and there are two others in collections in France, so far as my information goes at present. Two specimens of the dagger are known: one is in the museum at Badajoz, the other was in a collection at Genoa. It was sold in 1888, and was thus described in the catalogue (in the Italian language, which may be rendered as follows):

'Spanish *langue de bœuf* of the time of the kings of Aragon, of whom it bears the coat of arms; it has a steel triangular blade terminating in a sharp point, and garnished with bronze; it is of Hispano-Moresque design bearing on both sides the head of a bull. An extremely rare specimen to which the Duke of

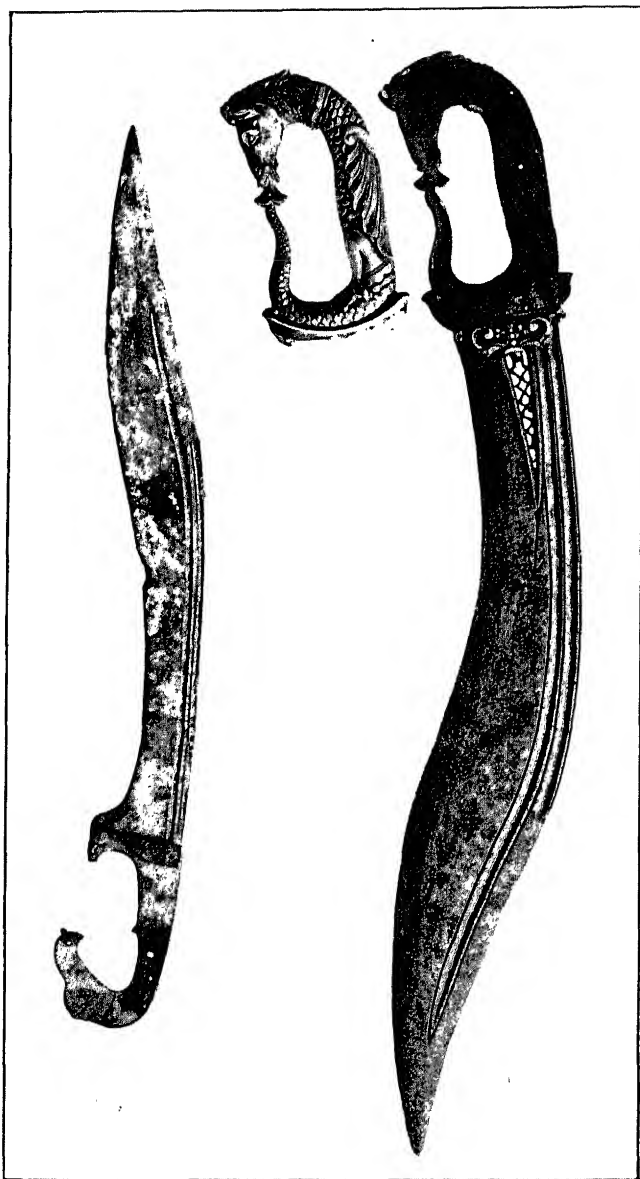


Fig. 8. *a.* Genuine *espada falcata*.
b. False specimens.

Ferrara traced back the idea of the *langue de bruf* used in combat.'

I know of no other specimen of the 'paper-knife' *gladius* than the one at Badajoz.

It has been far from my intention or purpose in indicating the existence of false Iberian weapons to cast reflection upon the sound judgement or good taste of those responsible for the collections I have mentioned or upon my many friends in Spain, France, and elsewhere, who have devoted themselves to the study of Iberian antiquities. They can in no way be held responsible for the collections committed to their care, nor have they had the advantage of the help and assistance in their studies which it has been my good fortune to meet with.

I gave an account at our last meeting of the genuine weapons of the Iberians, and I have considered it my duty to take advantage of the occasion to call attention to the fact that cases have been known where Iberian weapons were not genuine but disguised, and to show a specimen to-night. I am sincerely grateful to the owner for affording me an opportunity of doing so."

The PRESIDENT sent in illustration of the paper a lantern-slide which was thrown on the screen, representing a gem which he had worn for years in a finger-ring and had recently presented to the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum. It was a sard intaglio of a naked warrior holding a human head in his left hand and a curved sword in his right. It was described as Etruscan of the fifth century B.C., and the sword seemed to him similar to the Iberian type described by Mr. Sandars, though there were, no doubt, local peculiarities to be allowed for.

Mr. SANDARS observed that the sword represented in the intaglio differed from those found in Spain in having a somewhat globular pommel, a pronounced guard, and no prolongation of the hilt to cover the knuckles. The blade appeared to be curved, but perhaps represented a weapon not curved in the peculiar manner of the Iberian *espada falcata*.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the matrix of the seal of the Priory of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, on which he communicated the following note:

"The bronze matrix I have the honour to exhibit to the Society by permission of the Royal Irish Academy was purchased some years ago as one of a small number of Irish objects. It was described as the matrix of the seal of the Abbey of Trim, the

shield of arms on the sinister, a cross saltire, being taken for the arms of the Fitzgeralds. The matrix



CAST OF THE SEAL OF HATFIELD
PEVEREL PRIORY, ESSEX (†).

is, however, English, and belonged to the Priory of Hatfield Peverel, the cross saltire being the arms of the Abbey of St. Albans, to which the Priory was subordinated by the son of the foundress, William Peverel.¹ The matrix is pointed oval and measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., and has a pierced handle at the back. The device is finely cut and represents the Virgin and child seated under a pinnacled Gothic canopy having on each side of the figure a shield of arms; that on the sinister has already been mentioned, while the one on the dexter bears three annulets. The matrix appears to belong to the fourteenth century. No seal for this Priory is included in the British Museum Catalogue

of Seals. The inscription reads:

Sigilu coe ecclesie beate marie de hatfeld Peverell.

There are sprigs of foliage between the words instead of stops."

Count PLUNKETT had had pleasure in facilitating the exhibition of the matrix by Mr. Armstrong, and apologized, on behalf of the Royal Irish Academy, for the erroneous attribution to Trim. The identification of seals was usually a lengthy process, and he was glad to have the matter cleared up after so much delay.

A. H. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a pair of Iron Tongs (see illustration), on which he communicated the following note:

"I have the honour to exhibit a pair of iron tongs before the Society. I do so with the hope rather of obtaining than of imparting information as to the true use and intention of the implement.

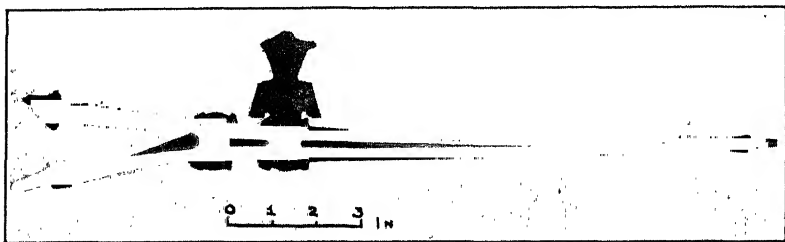
The tongs are the property of Miss Henry of Lyme Regis, Dorset. They are made of iron, and one might hazard the conjecture that they are about 200 years old.

They are about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Their characteristic points are that the tops terminate in flat rings instead of the usual discs.

¹ *V. C. H. Essex*, vol. ii, p. 105.

A strong and efficient spring keeps the tongs in a closed position. If they are opened they are soon checked by a stop, which, whether by accident or intention I do not know, is suggestive of a conventional female figure that has lost its head. The handles terminate in the one case in a flat disc, and in the other in a whistle, no longer effective.

I have seen tongs in the Lewes Museum somewhat similar in their general scheme, but lacking the characteristics of the present pair, and they are labelled 'ember-tongs'. I presume they are meant to be used in connexion with a wood fire. But I cannot see any appropriateness in the ring discs at the extremity, the anthropomorphic stop in the middle, or the whistle and disc at the handle-ends. I appeal to the wisdom of the Society of Antiquaries."



IRON TOBACCO-TONGS.

Mr. ELD looked on the exhibit as a pair of tobacco-tongs, used to take a coal from the fire for lighting the pipe; and the handle not used as a whistle might have served as a pipe-stopper.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE said that tobacco-tongs, of which a variety was exhibited, died out about a century ago, but were sometimes seen in collections. He himself possessed three examples, but none identical with those in question.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., exhibited an alabaster image of our Lady and Child, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, on which he read the following notes:

"The alabaster image of our Lady and Child, with its original painted housing, which is here exhibited (fig. 1), has been kindly entrusted to me for that purpose, through Canon James Wilson, by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, to whom it has just been given by Lady Hornby, of Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. It is said to have belonged before the Suppression to the Priory

of Whiteladies at Worcester, but nothing definite seems to be known about it.

To begin with the housing. This consists of a shallow box, with splayed sides, and the top and bottom ridged to enable the folding doors which are attached by wire hinges to the sides to be shut over the enclosed image. The housing is all of oak, and has the sides, top, and bottom, but not the back, and the inside of the doors decorated with painting and gilding, all done in oil. None of the outside seems ever to have been painted. The housing

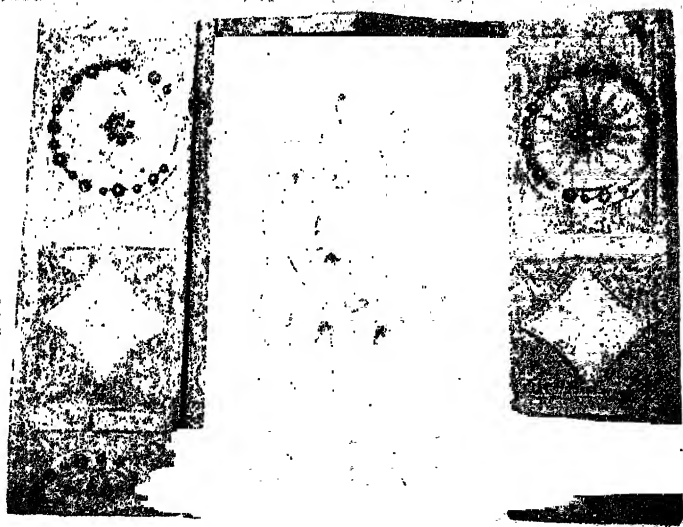


Fig. 1. ALABASTER IMAGE OF OUR LADY AND CHILD, WITH ITS PAINTED HOUSING ($\frac{1}{4}$).

is $11\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep in the middle, and has a maximum width of 7 in.

The contained alabaster image is $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and with the exception of one corner is practically perfect. It represents our Lady in a long gown, a mantle, and a veil upon her head, which is also crowned in token of her royal descent, sitting upon a bench or seat. On her right knee sits the infant Christ, whom she is holding with her right hand, and with her left offering to Him her breast to suck. Our Lord, who is shown with quite long wavy hair, is clad in a tightly fitting vest, with a wrap cast about Him, and holds in His right hand a globe, ball, or apple; His left hand is laid upon His mother's bosom. He has

not a nimbus, but there is one of ample size behind our Lady's head. The background of the image consists of a flat slab with bevelled edges, the lower part painted green, and the upper yellow or gold-colour with black leaves. The Virgin's nimbus is also green, with a cusped border painted white with red and white devices within the cusps. Our Lady's crown is gilded, and there are traces of gold on the edges of her gown and mantle, which were apparently both uncoloured but lined with red. Her veil was also not coloured. Our Lord's vest and wrap were likewise left plain, but the wrap had a black lining. At the back of the image are the remains of two latten wire fastenings run in, as usual, with lead.

The painting of the housing next calls for attention, and the first point to notice is its irregular disposition. Each leaf, it will be seen, was bordered with red and divided by red bands into three panes. The middle pane is square on one leaf and nearly so on the other, and both have a buff ground with black leaves issuing from the corners, and in the middle a gold lozenge with incurved sides. In one lozenge is painted in black outline a large rose; the other is similarly cusped into a quatrefoil. The top and bottom panes were oblong, but the lower half of the bottom panes has been cut away and only half the decoration remains. All four panes have a black ground, with white leaves issuing from the corners and top and bottom edges, and contain large roundels with gold borders with raised bosses of two sizes disposed alternately. The upper roundel in one leaf and the lower in the other each contains a blazing sun. This has a gold centre with a group of raised bosses, and wavy red and straight black rays extending to the margin of the roundel, which is painted white with an invected black border. The roundel itself has a red edging. The other two roundels have similar gold borders with a white outer edging and a black inner edging. The ground is red and has a gold centre like the roses, with a spiral arrangement of white lines and buff leaves in one roundel and of black lines and white leaves in the other roundel.

The mutilated roundels show that about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. has been cut off the doors, which were originally 14 in. high, and nearly 4 in. wide.

The inside of the housing had the top and bottom and the edges painted red. The colouring of the splayed sides begins with a red stripe across the top, then a broad gold band with raised bosses and drops. Next to this is a long panel with buff leaves on a black ground. Another but broader band of the gold drops follows, and then a second panel with leaves as before. Part of this is cut away, but there was room originally for another gold band and a red stripe.

That the housing in its present form was made for the image

it contains there can be no doubt, but it is not so easy to suggest why it has been cut down.. The little alabaster table is of its original dimensions, but it is possible that it was surmounted by a canopy, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, wrought on a separate piece of stone, like the similarly housed St. John's Head which was exhibited to the Society a few weeks ago. If such a canopy were broken or lost and could not be replaced, the cutting down of the housing to fit the image only would be a logical proceeding. It should be pointed out that there are three holes in the back of the housing, two of which belong to the existing wire fastenings of the table, but the third is too close to the bottom to be used under present conditions.

In any case the object before us is one of considerable interest, and it is another example of the growing class of alabaster tables within painted wooden housings.

A complete example of a St. John's Head so treated is in the Leicester Museum, and has twice been exhibited to the Society. Another, at present missing, was exhibited to the Society in 1789. A third, which has unfortunately lost its painted leaves, is in the Ashmolean Museum; and a fourth, in like condition, was lent by Mr. Jewitt to the Alabaster Exhibition. Yet a fifth, but happily complete one, though the alabaster canopy was not in its right place, was exhibited to the Society so lately as last December. The tabernacle from Warkleigh, Devon, which was exhibited here in 1905,¹ was formed of the pieces of a housing with painting of similar character and patterns.

It is possible that the suns and white roses which occur on the Leicester example and that before us may have reference to King Edward IV, but all these objects may be somewhat later in date. One thing I think is certain, that they belong to the class of votive tablets which were being turned out in such numbers by the Nottingham alabaster men in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

I should like to conclude with a few remarks on the possible use of these objects. Those which include St. John's Heads I have long ago suggested were for the private use of members of the famous Corpus Christi Gild at York. But this contains a different subject. There is, of course, nothing against this being also used in a private oratory or chapel, but images similarly treated were also set up in churches. A curious description of such an image is to be found in the account of the visit of King Edward IV to Daventry Church on Palm Sunday, 1471, on his return from abroad:

So it fell, that, the same Palme Sondag, the Kynge went in procession, and all the people after, in goode devotion, as the service of that daye

¹ *Proceedings*, xxi. 42, 43.

askethe, and, whan the processyon was comen into the church, and, by ordar of the service, were comen to that place where the vale shulbe drawne up afore the Roode, that all the people shall honor the Roode, with the anthem, *Ave*, three tymes begon, in a pillar of the church, directly afore the place where [the] Kynge knelyd, and devoutly honoryd the Roode, was a lytle ymage of Seint Anne, made of alleblaster, standynge fixed to the pillar, closed and clasped togethars with four bordes, small,



Fig. 2. ALABASTER TABLE OF THE CRUCIFIXION ($\frac{1}{2}$).
(Reproduced by permission of the Royal Irish Academy.)

payntyd, and gowynge rownd about the image, in manar of a compas, lyke as it is to see comonly, and all abowt, when as suche ymages he wont to be made for to be solde and set up in churches, chapells, crosses, and oratories, in many placis. And this ymage was thus shett, closed, and clasped, accordynge to the rulles that, in all the churchis of England, be observyd, all ymages to be hid from Ashe Wednesday to Estarday in the morninge. And so the sayd ymage had bene from Ashwensday to that tyme. And even sodanly, at that season of the service, the bords compassynge the ymage about gave a great crak, and a little openyd, whiche the Kynge well perceyveyd and all the people about hym. And anon, after, the bords drewe and closed togethars agayne, without any mans hand, or, touchinge, and, as thowghe it had bene a thinge done with a violence, with a gretar might it openyd all abrod, and so the ymage

stode, open and discovert, in syght of all the people there beyng. The Kyng, this seinge, thanked and honoryd God, and Seint Anne, takyng it for a good signe, and token of good and prosperous aventure that God wold send hym in that he had to do, and, remembringe his promyse, he honoryd God, and Seint Anne, in that same place, and gave his offerings."¹

Photographs of the following alabaster tables were also exhibited:

Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, Ireland. A St. John's Head with remains of a holding angel above with (red) peacock wings and the Lamb on a book below: the head is flanked by St. Peter and St. William of York. The table is broken at the top and at the lower left-hand corner.

Dublin Museum. A St. John's Head, much broken, flanked by St. Peter and St. William, with remains of figures above and of Our Lord's Pity below.

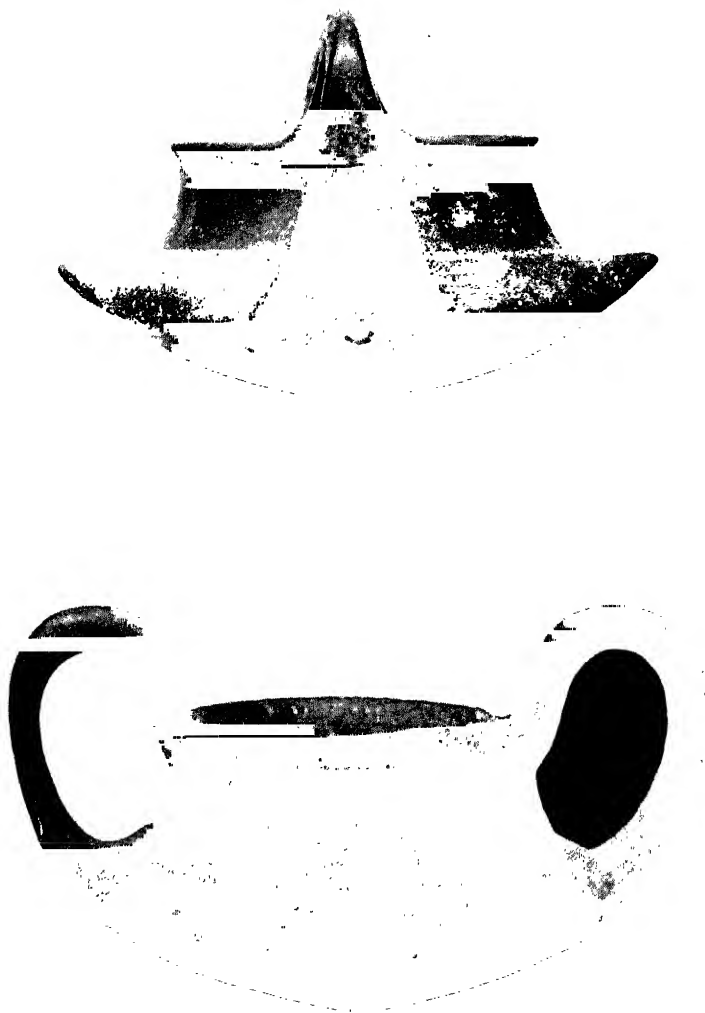
Dublin Museum. A fragment of a St. John's Head, showing the *caput in disco* and part of St. William's figure with that of St. Helen above.

Dublin Museum. The greater part of an early table of the Crucifixion (fig. 2), temp. Ric. II, resembling a table of the Betrayal in the Alabaster Exhibition held in the Society's rooms in 1910 [Cat. Alab. No. 5].

REGINALD SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, on behalf of the PRESIDENT, a two-handled cup of black ware from the Thames, and read the following note:

"Surprises from the Thames are not uncommon, but it is a rare piece of good fortune to recover intact a fragile pottery vessel that was made at least twenty-five centuries ago and possibly soon after the fall of Troy. The two-handled cup exhibited was extracted from the ballast on the foreshore of the river opposite the Crab-tree at Barn Elms, just north of the Creek, having luckily caught the eye of two passing dredgermen as it lay with the base exposed in a channel made by the grounding of a pleasure-boat. The Surrey shore from the Creek to Hammersmith Bridge has long been known as the site of ancient riverside habitations, and several Late-Celtic bronzes from the bank are now in the British Museum and other collections; but the present specimen takes us back to a still earlier date, when the Hallstatt culture was dominant in Western Europe, and Britain is generally held to have been still in the Bronze Age. Soon after its discovery it was sold to Toronto Museum, but

¹ *Historie of the arrivall of Edward IV in England and the finall recoverye of his Kingdomes from Henry VI*, A. D. M. cccc. lxxi, ed. John Bruce (Camden Society, i. 1838), 14.



TWO-HANDLED CUP FROM THE THAMES : END AND SIDE VIEWS (3)

through the kind offices of Mr. C. T. Currelly it has now been returned to England, and will be offered as a gift to the Trustees of the British Museum.

It is a squat vessel of fine black ware, spotted with mica and slightly burnished, with rounded base, angular shoulder, and tapering neck. The diameter at the shoulder is 4.1 in., width outside the handles 5.2 in., and height to top of the handles 3 in. The two handles fixed to the lip and shoulder on either side are in the style of a Greek scyphus, and taper considerably towards the top. The decoration is confined to the shoulder and consists of rows of short sloping lines incised, occurring at the junction of neck and shoulder and also enclosing the bases of the handles and two horn-like projections on either side between the handles. It would be classed as *Buckelkeramik*¹ on internal evidence, and my colleagues Mr. H. R. Hall, F.S.A., and Mr. Forsdyke feel convinced that it was made at Troy or in its immediate neighbourhood, possibly on the opposite coast of Thrace. In view of its place of discovery, this opinion argues a very close resemblance to certain wares made at Troy after the siege and referred to the three centuries between 1000-700 B.C. There seems no reason to doubt the story given above, and the question to be decided is whether the specimen was imported in ancient or in modern times. As several objects of about the same date have been found in English soil, one can hardly explain it in the usual way as brought over by a modern collector and subsequently lost; and if imported in ancient times, it must have got into the Thames soon after it was made. Such fragile vases would have a short life above ground, and few would deny, for instance, that the Greek vases of the Somme Bionne burial were good evidence of its date. There seems no escape from the conclusion that this and other products of the Mediterranean culture reached these shores in the Hallstatt period, even though our Bronze Age lasted down to La Tène times. This opinion has been more than once expressed, and other examples will no doubt come to light; but in spite of Layamon's Brut one is not bound to assume direct commercial intercourse with Troy at that early date. A closer examination of the vessel suggests that the people who occupied the site of Troy after the siege were akin to those who advanced up the Danube and produced in certain parts of Germany a large amount of pottery that is analogous to the present exhibit, in form if not in quality.

The small 'kick' or shallow depression 0.6 in. in diameter at the centre of the base suggests at once a connexion with over a

¹ On the whole subject see Hoops' *Reualllexicon der germanischen Altertumskunde*, vol. i, pt. 3, pp. 350, 352, pl. 24, s. v. *Buckelgefässe* and *Buckelverzierung*.

dozen saucer-shaped cups in the British Museum from Saxony, most from the neighbourhood of Merseburg, and assigned to the Hallstatt period. This peculiarity is not found on native pottery in Britain, unless an unpublished series found last year in the south of England can be thus described; and when taken in conjunction with the projections and imitation cord-pattern, this clue may lead to interesting revelations. There can be no doubt that the somewhat attenuated projections, enclosed as they are by a semicircular pattern on the shoulder, are allied to the more shield-like decoration of north German pottery belonging to the Lausitz (Lusatian) group and dating from the late Bronze Age. Dr. Voss, who has published this and succeeding types, mentions and illustrates parallels from the seventh stratum of Hissarlik, and what may be a connecting link from Liptau in north Hungary;¹ and a two-handled cup much resembling ours from the Thames is figured by Dörpfeld² from the same deposit at Hissarlik, dated 1000-700 B.C. The presumption is that the shield-shaped projections (*Buckel*) became narrower by degrees, and in their final state were rudimentary and only recognizable as such by the arches of pattern above them. The debased cord-pattern is seen, for instance, on an urn³ of the Görz group, which is named after a rich locality north of Frankfurt-on-Oder and spread over Pomerania and north-east Brandenburg in the Hallstatt period. Though the Thames vessel has various features in common with North German pottery, it is quite different in fabric, and the twin handles suggest a more classical origin in the south-east of Europe. Isolated specimens of Hallstatt culture have frequently been noticed in Britain,⁴ though the period has not been established here; and at present it is safest to assume commercial intercourse rather than immigration. Failing closer parallels, it may be assumed that the Thames vessel represents a type that spread southward into Troy and northward into the regions south of the Baltic towards the close of the Bronze Age, from some central area that probably lay in the basin of the Danube; and the Thames discovery militates in favour of the authenticity and contemporary importation of other antiquities that were barely noticed till the Weybridge bucket came to light in 1907.”⁵

Sir ARTHUR EVANS subsequently communicated the following note:

“Although it may not be possible to refer to an exact parallel

¹ *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, xxxv (1903), 170, 178, figs. 33, 34 a, b.

² *Troja und Ilion*, 301, fig. 215; cf. plate opp. p. 304.

³ Voss, *op. cit.*, 191, fig. 64.

⁴ *Proceedings*, xxi. 97; xxii. 128.

⁵ *Proceedings*, xxi. 464.

to this remarkable two-handled cup, all its characteristic points—its raised handle, its carinated contour, prominent knobs, and the polished ‘bucchero’ of which it is composed—find their nearest points of comparison in a class of vessels widely distributed through Italy, and with south-eastern ramifications as far as the Troad, at the beginning of the Early Iron Age. Kindred types with a single raised handle, generally with a cross division, are common in cemeteries of the Villanova Age often

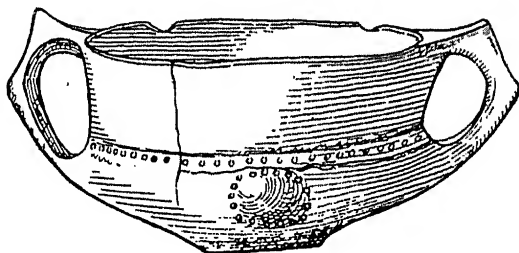


Fig. 1.

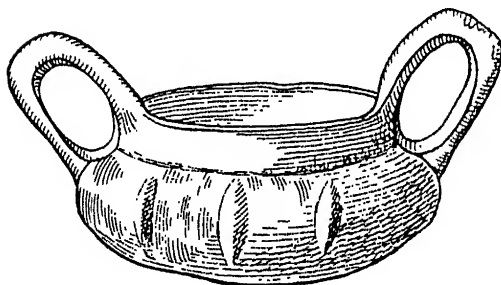


Fig. 2.

associated with hut urns. In the Latial deposits of this class two-handled vases of a distinctly parallel type are found. At times even we see the knobbed prominences on these bordered by an indented ornament as in fig. 1,¹ while on other types of vessel belonging to this group string ornament like that of the present example is not infrequent. At times, in place of the knobs, we see more elongated projections, as in the case of a specimen from a tomb of the Alban Hills (fig. 2).² The same

¹ G. Pinza, *Monumenti primitivi di Roma e di Lazio antico*, Mon. Ant., xv, pl. xxiii. 5.

² *Ibid.*, pl. xxii. 7.

class of vessel extends east of the Apennines, and fig. 3, with a somewhat high collar, is from Picenum.¹ A somewhat later outgrowth of the type shown in fig. 1, of finer 'bucchero' and with elegantly 'keeled' outlines but only showing rudimentary traces of the knob, is found in early Etruscan graves, as at Pitigliano near Grosseto.²

On the other hand, the wide extension eastward of these forms—presumably by the Danube Valley—is attested by their occurrence in the later part of the seventh stratum at Troy



Fig. 3.

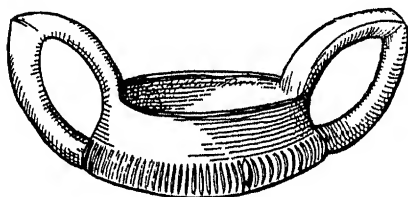


Fig. 4.

(fig. 4).³ They are there accompanied by other vessels in which the knobbed protuberance is of the same prominent character as that of the vessel from the Thames. Here again the dating closely corresponds with that of the Italian graves containing the parallel types above cited. In the same Trojan stratum were found fragments of early Greek Geometrical vases which cannot well be later than the ninth century B.C. The Early Iron Age Italian group comes down to about the same period.

By all appearances, therefore, we have to do with a class of vessel representing the earliest Iron Age stage of Italy and an extensive south-eastern region."

¹ Montelius, *Civilisation primitive en Italie*, II^{me} Partie, Italie Centrale, pl. 162-6.

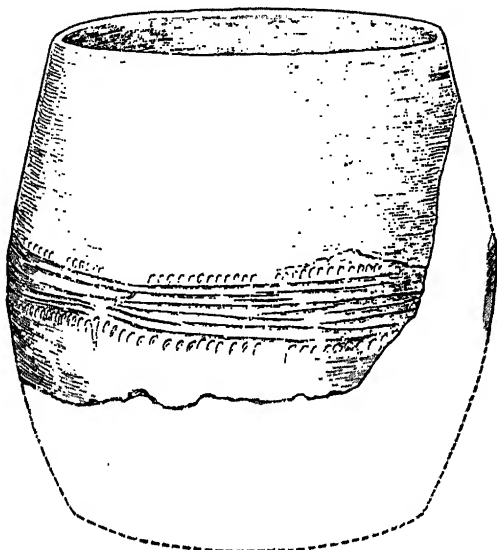
² Montelius, *op. cit.*, pl. 206-9.

³ Dörpfeld, *Troja und Ilion*, 1902, p. 301, fig. 215.

HOWARD HURD, Esq., exhibited a fragment of an urn, on which he communicated the following note:

"During the recent construction of a new road called King Edward Avenue at Broadstairs, two concentric circular trenches were discovered, the inner one being 3 ft. 6 in. wide at the top, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep, with a diameter of 28 ft., and the outer one 5 ft. 6 in. wide, the same depth, and 58 ft. in diameter.

Near the centre of the inner enclosure was a round shallow hole which contained the upper portion of a large urn (see



PORTION OF URN FROM BROADSTAIRS ($\frac{1}{2}$).

illustration). The pottery was of a coarse character, with a large proportion of fine grains of quartz and shell fragments in the material. The ornament consisted of a number of roughly incised lines forming a horizontal band round the upper part of the vessel between two rows of small stabbed holes.

The urn was no doubt associated with a burial on this site, and is interesting from the fact that it is the first of its kind to be found in this country, and was probably introduced from North Germany, where pottery of a similar nature has been found and is usually assigned to the period between 800 and 700 B. C."

MR. REGINALD SMITH said the exhibition together of two vessels of the Hallstatt period found in England was intentional,

with a view to directing attention to the increasing number of Hallstatt antiquities in this country. The two exhibits had little else in common, and Mr. Hurd's discovery was the first of its kind on this side of the Channel. Former finds at Broadstairs had suggested relations with the Champagne area during the early La Tène period, but the present exhibit took one further back and further afield, as apparently the only parallels were to be found in the district south of the Baltic. The entire vessel was a double cone truncated at both ends, and no doubt served as a cinerary urn. There were vessels of that form and colour in the British Museum, and on three of large size occurred the irregular horizontal grooves above the shoulder; but the complete ornament, with vertical stabs above and below the incised zones, was best seen on an example of the Aurith type published by Dr. Voss from Brandenburg.¹ That authority had divided pottery of that period in the North German area into four groups, named after Lausitz (Lusatia), Aurith, Göritz, and Billendorf. The first group dated from the end of the Bronze Age, and extended over the area between the Theiss and the Rhine. It was superseded by the Aurith group, which was found mainly south of Frankfurt-on-Oder, passing westward from Posen, and dating from the Hallstatt period. The circular trenches on both sites at Broadstairs had been assigned to the late Bronze Age on various grounds, and no greater precision was possible till the relations of Britain to the Hallstatt culture were more fully illustrated, and the period definitely established between the existing Bronze and Iron Ages. Mr. Hurd was to be congratulated on coming across yet another indication of the area from which some of our invaders set out before the dawn of history in northern Europe.

Professor WRIGHT was of opinion that towards the end of the Bronze Age there was a considerable number of people along the coast living at peace and following the same practices, especially in the burial of the dead. The week before he had examined some human remains from Dover, found in a double ring as at Broadstairs; and was struck with the fragility and delicacy of the bones, which were those of a woman between thirty and forty years of age. It was the earliest case of flat-footedness that had come to his notice. The teeth projected and were overcrowded, rendering the appearance anything but attractive.

C. R. PEERS, Esq., Secretary, on behalf of Mr. Krall, exhibited a silver communion cup of normal Elizabethan type (fig. 1),

¹ *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, xxxv (1903), 181, fig. 41.

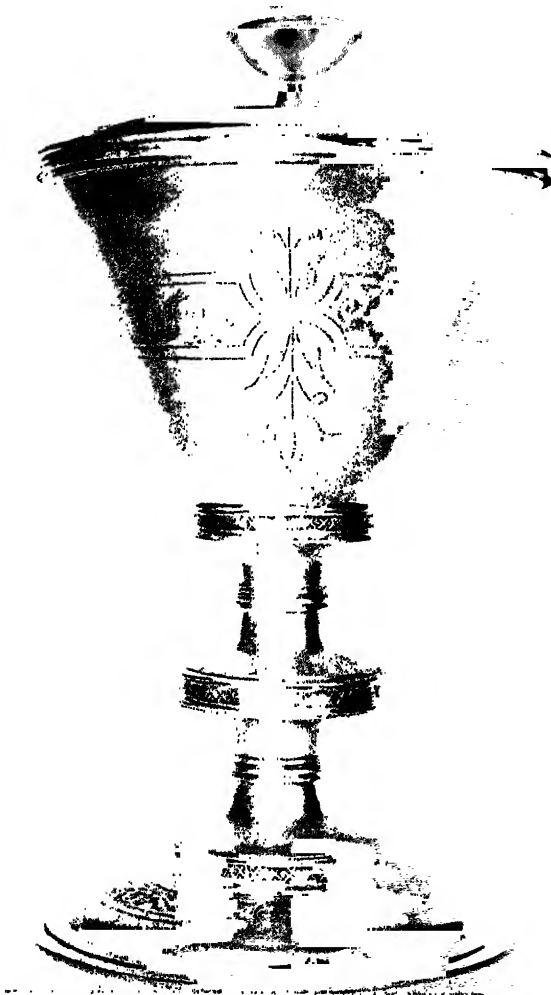


Fig. 1. ELIZABETHAN COMMUNION CUP ($\frac{3}{4}$)

inscribed on the button of the cover 'Towne of Kirton 1569' (fig. 2). The stem was of an unusual pattern and had obviously been altered. He also exhibited a small standing cup of pewter of seventeenth-century date, and of foreign, probably French, workmanship. In this case also the stem had been altered, and the cup had probably been provided with nothing beyond a low foot in its original condition.

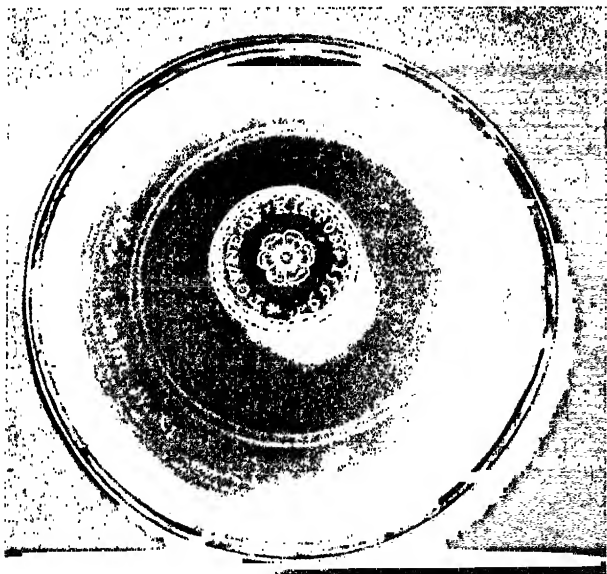


Fig. 2. COVER OF COMMUNION CUP ($\frac{3}{8}$).

Mr. HOPE regarded the stem of the communion cup as abnormal. His theory was that one of two cups had been broken or damaged, and out of the two the strange stem now seen on the cup had been compounded. It did not appear to him of Spanish origin, the pattern occurring on other cups of the period, as for example in Derbyshire.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The art of colour decoration, being an explanation of the purposes to be kept in view and the means of attaining them. By John D. Crace, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1913.

From the Author :—Banwell screen and rood-loft. By the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A. 8vo. Bristol, 1912.

From the Author, Miss Helen Farquhar :—

1. Patteris and medals bearing the legend Iacobus III or Iacobus VIII. 4to. London, 1908.
2. Portraiture of our Stuart monarchs on their coins and medals. Parts I-IV. 4to. London, 1909-12.

From Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer :—A copper-plate engraving entitled 'A view of part of London as it appeared in the Great Fire of 1666. From an original painting in Painter Stainers Hall.'

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared elected Fellows of the Society :

Edward Mansel Sympson, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Rev. Henry George Ommanney Kendall, M.A.
Lt.-Colonel William Charles Woollett.
Arthur Robinson Wright, Esq.
Albert Addams Williams, Esq., LL.M., J.P.
Henry Solomon Wellcome, Esq.

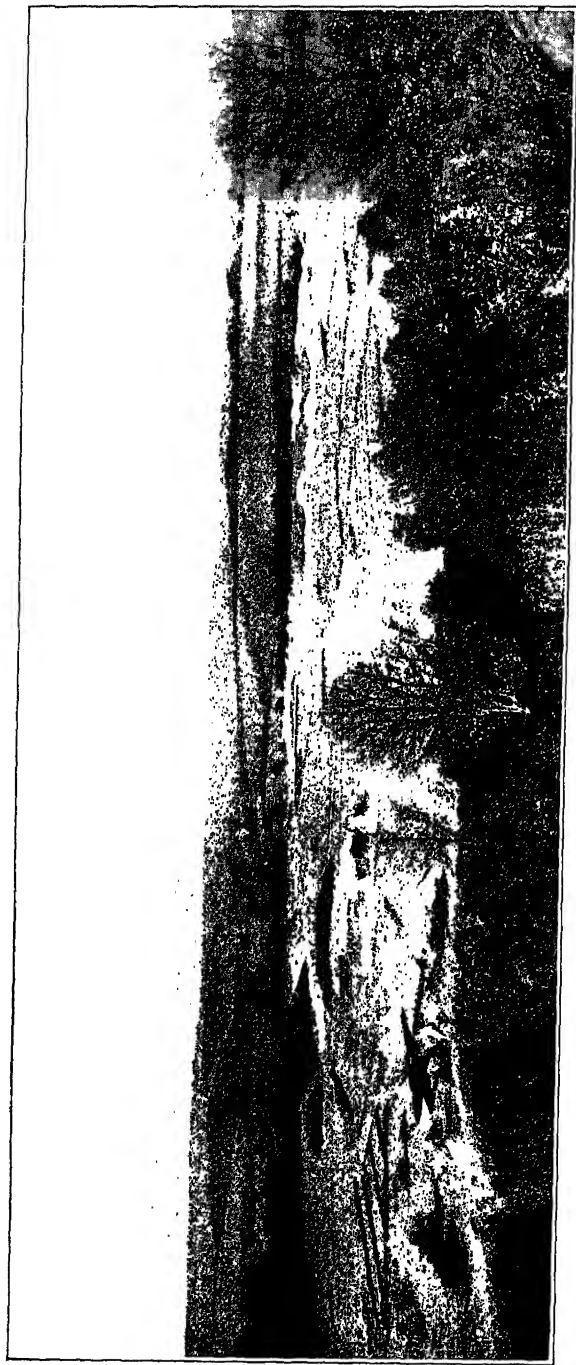
THURSDAY, 13th MARCH, 1913.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Earl of CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., Director, moved, and PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, seconded, the following resolution :





OLD SARUM : GENERAL VIEW OF NORTH-WEST QUARTER

‘That, in pursuance of the alteration to the Statutes confirmed by the Society at the Special Meeting on February 13th, 1913, the time limit to the Presidential term of office imposed by Chapter VI, Section iv, shall be suspended for the current year.’

On a ballot being taken, there voted for the motion, 52; against, 3. The motion was therefore carried.

THURSDAY, 13th MARCH, 1913.

The Earl of CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Miss Emily Martin:—

1. Map of Europe. By A. Arrowsmith. Published January 2, 1810.
2. The story of the Thorngraston ‘Find’. By J. Collingwood Bruce. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1871.

From H. B. Walters, Esq., F.S.A.:—A collection of water-colour drawings, sketches, and photographs of fonts.

Arthur Robinson Wright, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Lt.-Colonel HAWLEY, F.S.A., presented the Report on the Excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1912:

“We have the honour of submitting a report on the beginning of the excavations upon the site of the Cathedral Church of Old Sarum.

It is true that an investigation of the site was carried out in 1834–5, but it was apparently of such a cursory nature as hardly to merit the name of excavation in the proper sense of the term.

Our actual excavations began on the 13th May, in the north-west quarter of the city, but for a week previously, with the help of one man, search was made for a convenient spot to begin upon, so that there might be no delay when our working gang arrived, and by good fortune we came upon what proved to be the south-west corner of the south transept. At first six men were employed, the number being gradually increased to ten, as necessity arose, but that number was ultimately reduced to seven.

On the 13th May three men were detailed to the south wall and three to the west wall of the transept, the detachments to continue working to the extreme east and west of the church.

It was not long before those on the west came to the junction of the transept with the nave, where, owing to the depth of the nave wall, we overran its line and found ourselves inside the building, but the mistake was chiefly owing to the line of the transept wall being continued into the nave, possibly forming across the interior a division between a higher and a lower level. Several long blocks of greenstone against the lower side of this division suggested steps, and along the edge of the south wall flat, tile-like blocks seemed to indicate the floor level; but as this belonged to the work of the future season the spot was left and work proceeded westward along the outside of the nave wall. The lowest portions of the wall cores were all that was left and the excavated soil was almost entirely composed of the debris of destruction; light dusty stuff, full of stone fragments, a few of which showed carving. As we approached the south-west corner, a decided change was noticed in the nave wall. Instead of the evenly continuous line we had been following, a wall core of great width began to be seen, which was followed to the actual south-west angle, where it showed a massive concrete foundation resting on solid chalk 11 ft. below the present surface. This huge core had been much interfered with on the south side, and deep, broad cavities had been cut into it, perhaps for felling the walls when the church was destroyed. The corner was exposed down to its base on the chalk, both on the south and west. The lower part was flint concrete, up to about 4 ft., when large, roughly squared blocks of greenstone were interspersed amongst it, becoming more regular and forming courses as the core rose upwards. But all the upper facing courses which would have joined and supported the dressed ashlar of the wall above had been grubbed out.

The men left on the west side had meanwhile been working along the south wall of the transept, getting a good line to the angle where the east wall joined it. Here it was found that the line of the south wall was continued eastward, this extension not being bonded into the transept, but simply butting against it, and was poorer both in material and construction. This, when followed for 50 ft., terminated in a broken end, and as no further clue to the building was forthcoming it was left for future investigation. When working along the south side, a stone finial carved with a leopard's head was found, perhaps a piece of interior decoration, as it was not weathered, and some red paint round the mouth was fairly fresh. From the corner we passed along the transept east wall, soon coming to its junction with the quire, where we got a good corner and passed on again eastward. So far we had been able to get an excellent line of wall all the way along, but, about 22 ft. from this angle, the wall made a short return north, and almost immediately took up the

same line again, and then suddenly broke off. After this the remainder of the side of the quire where the wall should have been was found in complete disorder: everything had been completely dug out to a depth, in some places, of 7 ft., and the soil which had been returned was chiefly destruction débris.

There was a slight indication of a wall on the south of this spot, which ran a short distance and died out. Some attempt at excavation had evidently been made in late Stuart times, evidenced by our finding everywhere stems and small bowls of tobacco pipes, pottery fragments, and pieces of squat-shaped glass wine bottles, sufficient of one of these being found to effect a restoration.

During our progress east and west a great many graves were found, but were not interfered with. All were oriented, and many were in contact with the wall footing; in one or two cases even entering the footing. Formerly their depth could not have been more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or 2 ft. from the surface, in most of the instances. The shallow, coffinless graves were sometimes made of squared blocks of chalk, rather bigger than present-day bricks, and laid side by side; similar graves had, instead of chalk, blocks of Chilmark stone, and many had cover-stones of rough, irregular slabs of the same stone, laid upon the side stones. Some had, in addition to the confining stones, a head-stone with a circular hollow to take the head of the corpse. A few feet from the east wall of the transept and near the quire corner a very fine unpolished Purbeck marble coffin was found. Later on in the season this was taken up and removed to Salisbury Cathedral. It had a rough cover-stone which was crushed to small fragments, probably by a fall of masonry when the church was destroyed. The coffin was also broken into three pieces. It contained the bones of a tall man, who must also have been very stout, as it had been found necessary to chip the sides away to admit him. Under the head, which occupied a circular recess in the stone, were the remains of a pewter chalice, with a very short stem, the oxidized fragments clearly indicating its shape. The graves were found all along the south side of the church, from beyond the quire westwards, but ceased to be met with near the big wall-cores of the south-west corner of the nave, though a great many scattered bones occurred there.

From appearances in the soil it seemed that the investigation in 1834 must have been merely a superficial one; the excavators did not sink very deep, and they seem to have been content with finding the tops of the wall cores. At a spot immediately opposite the middle of the south wall of the transept the probe bar indicated masonry below the surface, and excavation revealed the foundations of a porch covering an entrance into the church through the transept. The outlines of this porch were clearly

defined, and some of the stones of the threshold were still *in situ*, as also was a little of the floor. It measured 19 ft. in depth by 23 ft. in width. A porch in this position is, it would appear, extremely unusual.

On returning to the church we opened out the whole of the west side: it was not necessary to carry our excavation down to foundation level, so a line was taken 4 ft. above, along the front of the core, down to a step where courses of rough greenstone blocks had been grubbed out. On reaching the north-west angle, the original chalk underlying the footing was exposed in a similar way as on the south-west. The angle of the masonry was sharper in outline and contained more greenstone blocks, and the solid chalk was reached at a slightly lower level. These deep foundations show that the hill slope dipped rapidly westward from the middle of the church where the original chalk occurred near the surface. The western end of the church was evidently an addition, for the mortar was yellow, that of the body of the building being white. This extension of 30 ft. was not accurately set out in line with the nave. We opened out a good deal of the big core on the north of the extension, finding it intact below. Its junction with the rest of the building eastward could be plainly seen, and its line was irregular with the rest of the side, as had been observed on the south side.

We soon reached the north transept, where the wall footings were very shallow. At this angle was found part of a plinth, which continued for several feet along the west wall, its preservation being probably due to a large mass of concrete core which had fallen there and diverted the attention of the despoilers. At the north-west corner of the transept the west wall was found to continue northwards beyond the north wall. Only a few feet of this extension were opened out, as it did not enter into the present work. At this point the interesting discovery was made that the interior level beyond the north wall of the transept dropped to 12 ft. below the surface. The interior south-west angle of the annexed chamber was sufficiently well preserved to show that it had an internal plinth and that the angle was filled by a respond to carry the vaulting. Four feet eastward was an aumbry, 2 ft. 6 in. in width and 1 ft. 10 in. in depth, with a semi-circular head. Beyond this the great accumulation of loose debris made any deep excavation impossible until the east end was reached, where a cavity appeared. This when excavated revealed a flight of steps leading from the level of the church down to the annexed chamber on the north, the east wall of the transept being continued north like that on the west. These steps, 5 ft. wide by 14 ft. long, have been denuded of their ashlar, and only the rough ridges of the core remain. At the foot of the

stairs was a narrow loop with sloping and stepped sill, in an equally decayed condition, except for a worked block or two of greenstone at the neck itself. There are indications of another and opposite loop in the west wall. On the eastern exterior of the transept we were rewarded with an excellent piece of ashlar, extending for 30 ft. from the junction with the quire. At the southern end of the transept wall were two steps with worn edges, 10 ft. 6 in. long, leading up into the church, and presumably later than the plinths of the latter, which they covered in part. North of the steps was a fine piece of battering plinth with remains of two pilasters, 8 ft. apart. On the north wall of the quire, about 4 ft. of battering plinth remain from the angle with the transept, beyond which are 7 ft. of plain plinth, and finally 36 ft. of a single course of stone, below the original level of the plinth, now removed; the whole ending in two large masses of overturned wall-core 27 ft. long.

The whole of the open area south of the church from beyond the quire right round to the west was systematically examined with parallel trenches 6 ft. apart. From the east to south-west a large number of graves was met with, also quantities of scattered bones, perhaps the contents of graves which had been disturbed when making later ones; showing that the public cemetery of the church occupied this quarter. A little distance south-east of the quire a small quadrangular foundation was disclosed with part of its greenstone base *in situ*, and with many interments around it. As this would have been too small for a building, there can be little doubt that it was the base of a churchyard cross. East of this a large pit was found, which proved to be a lime-kiln. It was formed of a rough excavation in the chalk, showing abundant traces of fire, and across one end a wall with an aperture in it for convenience in firing. The pit was filled with chalk, probably the last charge placed in it, for the lower portion had been partly converted to lime. The chalk to feed this kiln may have been taken from some very large pits in the south-west area which had afterwards been used as receptacles for rubbish, and contained many tons of white stone trimmings and dust discarded by the masons when the church was built.

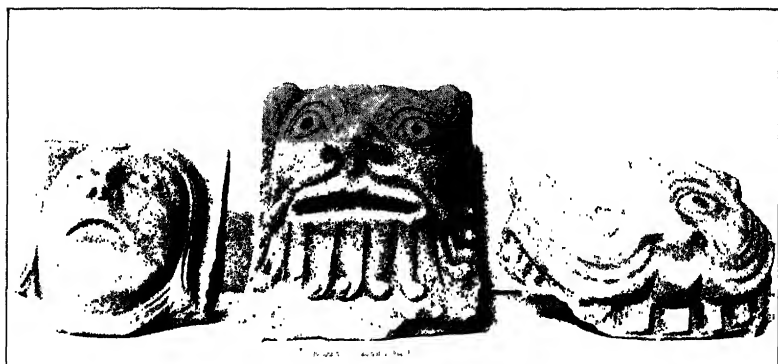
At a spot about 40 ft. from the Castle ditch and in a direct line between the Castle postern and the west gate of the outer bailey, was found a well. It had evidently fallen into disuse and was filled with 10 ft. of building rubbish, below which was loose chalk which we did not disturb. The steining, probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century and of rather a rough character, was carried down for 6 ft., and an irregular aperture about 3 ft. by 2 ft. had been made in the east side. Below the masonry the well pipe, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, was continued in the solid chalk.

From the east of the aperture a narrow passage way cut through the gravel and chalk and, ending in a tunnel, led down in the direction of the Castle ditch. This we followed for about 20 ft., but the work had to be abandoned, as a proper investigation would have proved a larger task than we could attempt at the time, and will be a matter for future examination.

On the north-east side of the well pit, a foundation, probably that of a precinct wall, was seen, and this was followed for 90 ft. in a north-easterly direction until it died out near the lime-kiln before mentioned. West of the well the remains of other walls were found, but it was impossible to trace the buildings to which they belonged. One portion, forming two sides of a rectangle, contained the jambs of a Norman doorway facing north-east. On the line where the well and these buildings occurred we had expected to find a road from the west gate of the Castle to that of the city, but trenches dug across the probable line and continued for 60 ft. farther south revealed no vestiges of such a road, nor was there any trace of a wall on the south confining the cemetery and forming a close wall as had been expected.

The trial trenches immediately south of the church and slightly west of the transept porch showed one or two cavities filled with rubbish and many blocks of stone, amongst which was a very fine one, about 2 ft. square and 9 in. thick. Its front was beautifully carved with a rosette pattern, still sharp and unweathered, with a piece dovetailed into the side where a blemish occurred. A corbel or bracket with a finely carved female head was also found. Soon afterwards four more corbels were discovered: one with a grotesque male head, quite perfect; the others rather damaged. There was also found an angular piece of stone, suggesting the top of a gable, having a lion on either side and a ball at the apex. There was also another piece, possibly a capital, representing an eagle attacking two lion cubs; only the lower part of the eagle remained, one of the cubs was broken, and the intermediate portion was missing. Some distance farther west two other pieces of sculptured stone were met with, but of a much ruder and apparently earlier description. One represents the head and shoulders of a creature supporting a weight: apparently a bracket. The other is simply a head forming a bracket. Many of these objects were of a whiter and finer variety of stone, resembling Caen stone rather than that derived from Chilmark: this variety we are informed is quarried between Tisbury and Shaftesbury. Much of this stone is met with on the cathedral area, but none occurred in the Castle.

The trenches on the south-west and immediately west of the church revealed foundations of many small buildings. One on the south-west contained a chamber 31 ft. long by 10 ft. wide; a



OLD SARUM : CARVED CORBELS



OLD SARUM : WEST GATE OF CITY

gap on the south side indicated an entrance. Another chamber to the north measured about 34 ft. by 23 ft. Its walls were poorly constructed, and the floors of earth and rammed chalk showed two different levels, having a stratum of burnt matter between them, as if the building had suffered from a conflagration and had been rebuilt. On the west side of the south chamber a small garderobe pit was found measuring 3 ft. by 5 ft. and 6 ft. deep. It contained, at the bottom, the usual accumulation of bones and domestic rubbish with potsherds, and from some of the fragments two jugs of glazed ware were reconstructed, similar to those found in the Castle.

* The buildings to the west of the church had evidently undergone much change and destruction, and it was difficult to trace their extent and plan. There was an exception to this in one large rectangular building, 53 ft. by 28 ft. (interior dimensions), which probably had been a hall. Its wall footings were of poor construction, containing re-used stone blocks from other buildings. All these foundations were very similar to those of the poor buildings which were constructed in the Castle after much of the earlier work had been pulled down. No object of interest occurred on these sites, excepting a fragment of green porphyry, possibly a relic of some ruined Roman palace or villa in Italy which had been brought from there to embellish the church : a similar fragment was found when excavating north of the nave.

While this area was being examined excavation was carried out in the cutting leading to the site of the west gate. This resulted in the finding of that gate. It lay at a lower level than was expected, but this is accounted for by the slope of the hill being so low in this quarter and the gate and passage were cut in the solid chalk. At the north side of the passage was a little masonry, and traces of a plaster face on the chalk itself. Immediately below this was a line of greenstone blocks, which proved to be those of the threshold of the gate. These were followed across to the south side, where we found a series of upright blocks of the same stone, which rose about 6 ft. Behind them and on the inside of the gate could be seen the vertical side of the passage with plaster upon it. It was also noticed that this plaster face passed behind the vertical blocks, showing that these were not part of the gate, but were all that was left of a blocking wall constructed upon the original threshold. Inside the gate the ground was level for a yard or two, and then sloped quickly up into the bailey, but on account of the immense mass of debris in the passage it was not followed. In the south bank of the passage a fine piece of ashlar wall with a plinth was found, but there was no time to investigate it.

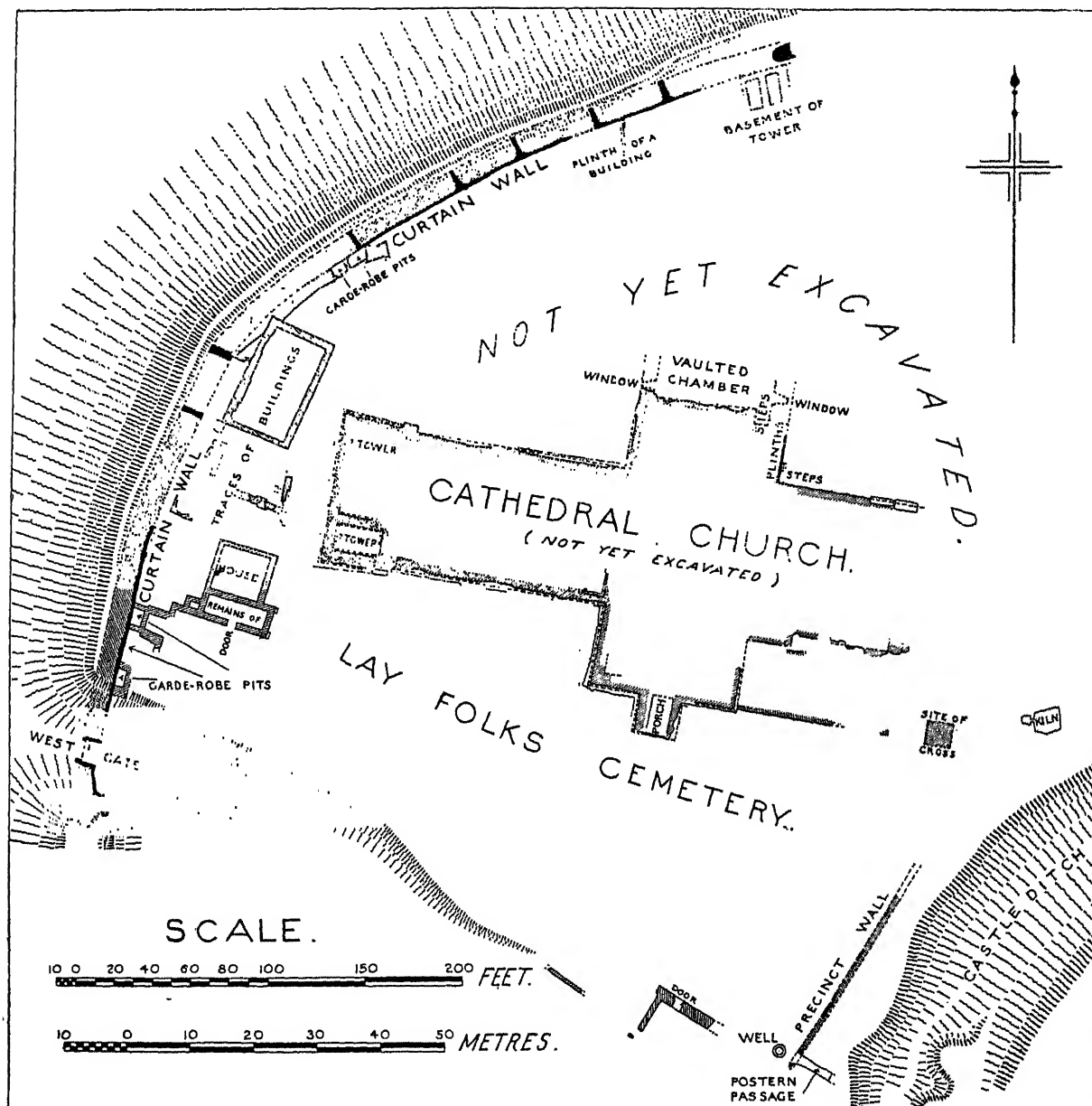
The wall running northwards from the gate had disappeared

as far as a point half-way up the bank, after which enough of its inner face was disclosed to show that it lay in line with and joined the curtain wall beyond. There was no indication of a gate tower on this side, and it is probable that the wall simply crossed the gully, and that a plain arched recess in its base formed the gate passage.

Farther north, at the top of the bank, three garderobe pits were met with: one was only partly dug out, and contained merely loose chalk, but those on either side of it were followed down to where the rubbish ended at about 15 ft. from the surface. This rubbish contained quantities of fish bones and scales, but nothing of interest. The north, south, and east sides of these pits were built of squared chalk blocks and flints, with mortar joints. They abutted against the west sides, which were formed by the inner face of a massive wall of flint rubble, which was afterwards found to be the curtain wall of the town. It was some time before the nature of this curtain wall was realized, and it was not until we had proceeded some distance north-east that the use of this huge wall-core was apparent. At a point some 120 yards in that direction shafts were sunk opposite each other on the inside and outside. The footing was found 14 ft. deep on the inside and 18 ft. deep on the outside, and the base rested on the solid chalk of the old hill-side. This was a most interesting discovery, showing that, on account of the rapid slope of the hill, it had been found necessary to make an artificial level and confine it with a wall, and as the hill dips more or less at the same angle all the way round from the south to north-east, one may reasonably expect to find the wall existing for the greater part of the perimeter.

There were indications at the bottom of our deep shafts that the wall had been carried down through the inner slope of an earlier and lower rampart of chalk, but this point will require more careful investigation in the future.

Great must have been the labour of building such a wall, to say nothing of carrying the soil to pack up behind and before it. The work must have been rapid, for the church was finished in 1092, and the land south of it must have been brought to a level by that time and possibly the remainder of the artificial terre-plein on the other sides was continued afterwards. From the new ground level this retaining wall continued upwards and became the defensive wall of the city, the former height of which cannot be estimated. The upper part of a large fragment still remaining on the north-east, which rises 10 or 12 feet, appears to be part of the defensive wall, or possibly it may be a later addition, but this we shall be able to determine in the coming season. With the exception of this piece, the wall seems to have been



OLD SARUM: PLAN OF THE NORTH-WEST QUARTER, SHOWING PARTS EXCAVATED DOWN TO END OF 1912

taken down to the new ground level, or even below it, and a low chalk rampart thrown up, partly over and in front of it, just as was done in the Castle when the curtain wall had been destroyed there. In following this wall northward traces of houses were found here and there built against it. Two small garderobe pits side by side were met with, one of which yielded a small pair of dice made of bone, and in very good condition. The pits contained nothing else but the usual rubbish, much of which consisted of fish bones and egg shells.

Farther north a fine piece of ashlar wall with a plinth was found, butting against the inner face of the curtain wall and running from it towards the church, but it was only examined for a short distance, as it will come into the work of the coming season. The examination of the curtain wall was carried as far as the upstanding fragment on the north, already referred to, where the season's excavation ceased.

At this spot there were indications of a large building, yet to be investigated. Two large pits or cellar basements side by side, belonging to it and placed against the curtain wall, were excavated: each measured 6 ft. by 15 ft. by about 16 ft. deep, their bottom being the solid chalk of the old ground level. The ashlar of the sides had been removed except on the east wall of the east one, but a course or two remained at the bottom of both. That they contained floors is shown by a series of holes at the sides to take floor beams. Whatever their original use, they were certainly garderobe pits ultimately, as there was the characteristic deposit at the bottom of each. The first afforded a good bottle-shaped jug of green glazed ware, made without a handle and perfect, save for a slight crack. The other yielded nothing, until, in removing the last of the soil, a fine episcopal ring of the usual type was found in one of the corners. It is of fine gold with an emerald setting, but the stone has unfortunately been split. Close beside it was found a flat leaden seal, incised with a male head, apparently a cast from a large gem. This ended the season's work, and the remaining fortnight was devoted to filling in the many places left open, except the cuttings round the church.

It is remarkable how few traces of Roman occupation have come to light during our work. In the Castle their absence was not surprising because the ground was entirely Norman; but on the natural soil of the outer bailey it was expected that much would be met with. All that was found amounted to about half a dozen of the poorest third brass coins, a fibula, part of a twisted bronze armilla, and a few other trifling bronze objects. It seems quite possible that the Roman station may not have been on the hill-top, but rather down below at Stratford, where there would be both water and shelter, neither of which are to be had on the

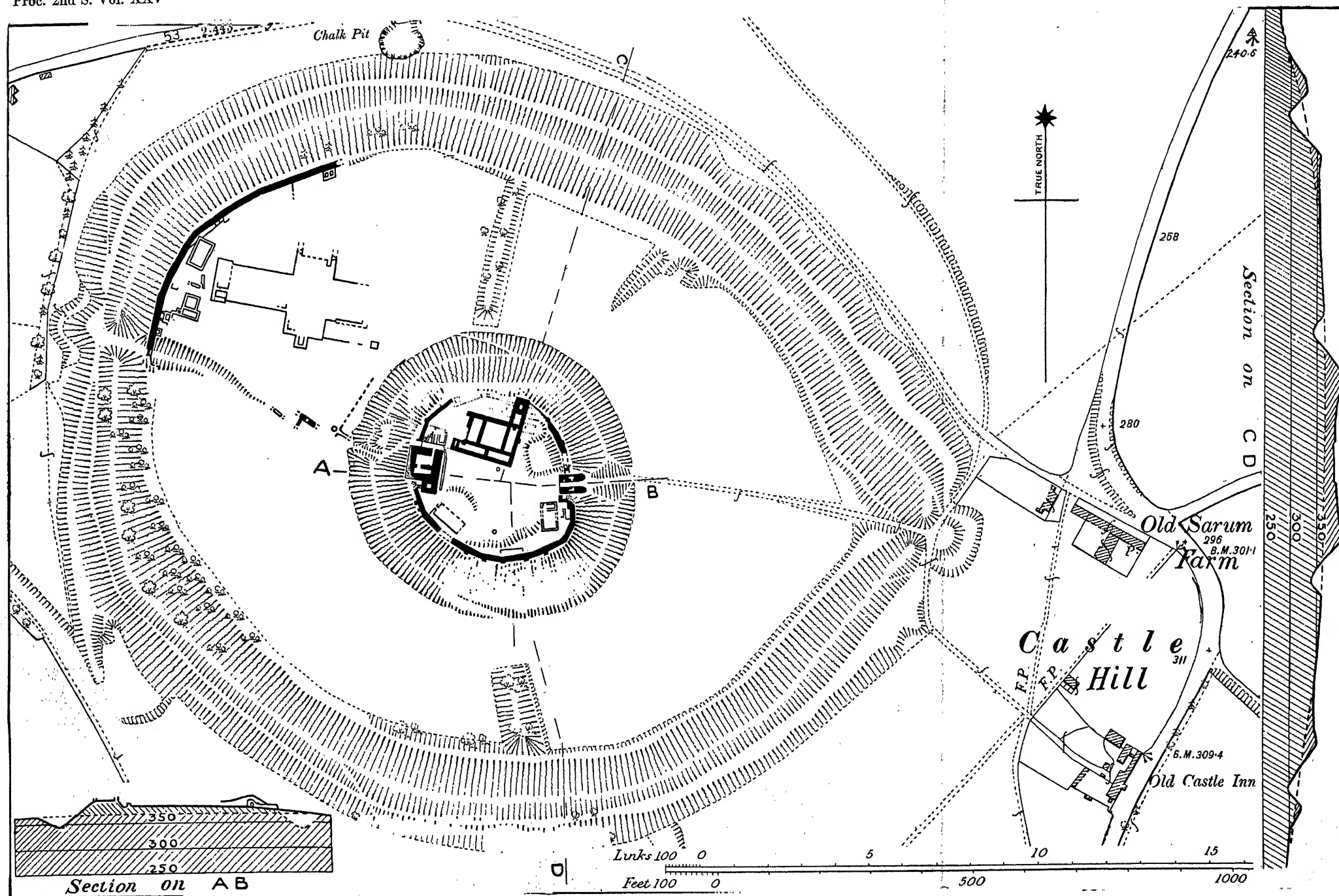
hill. Moreover, the country being in a state of peace, there would have been no reason for the occupation of a former Bronze Age earthwork.

We are quite in the dark, too, about the original earthwork, for the excavations of this season have shown the Norman work to be deeply superimposed at the ramparts, and only the cutting of sections there down to the old ground level will reveal the lines of former occupation."

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that the great difference between the size of the area actually excavated, which occupied a considerable section of the north-west quarter of the city, and the results shown on Mr. Montgomerie's plan, was due to the fact that most of the area south of the unexplored cathedral church was a cemetery without any definite lines of graves, and that the examined portion of the north side was merely a narrow space within and along the city wall with but scanty remains of buildings. The graves with head-stones and foot-stones which had been found in the cemetery were features of great interest, and were undoubtedly of the twelfth century. The buildings west of the church were of such inferior character that it was difficult to say for what purposes they were intended, and the absence of fireplaces precluded their being of a residential character. There had, however, at one time been at any rate one building of some importance just west of the church, with well-built walls of some thickness, in a portion of which was the hearth of a large chimney. But the base of an adjoining doorway was at a lower level, and difficult to account for.

Mr. Hope also referred to certain burnt and moulded stones built into the heart of the transept wall, as evidence of some unrecorded burning and reconstruction of the church in late Norman times. The transept was then rebuilt on a much larger scale, with a western as well as an eastern aisle, as at Winchester. The porch opening into the south transept was quite an exceptional feature in that position.

One interesting question had yet to be cleared up, the site of the eastern limb of Osmund's church, which probably ended in an apse. There was also the possibility, favoured by the rise in the ground, of the first Norman presbytery being raised upon a crypt. The great difference, too, between the floor level and that of the ground outside of the north transept suggested the possibility of that too having a crypt under it, into which the steps through the east wall may have led; but these were questions that could be answered only by excavation. Some graphic illustrations had already come to light which showed that the church had been destroyed in the same wholesale and effective



PLAN OF OLD SARUM, BASED ON THE $\frac{1}{2500}$ O.S. MAP, WITH SECTIONS

way as that adopted at Lewes priory by the agent who styled himself John Portinari, namely, by undercutting the walls in sections, inserting wooden props, and then setting fire to these, with the result that considerable lengths of walling were thrown down to be hacked to pieces at leisure.

The fine series of photographs, which illustrated so well upon the screen the extent and nature of the excavations of 1912, together with the very careful plans and sections, were Mr. D. H. Montgomerie's contribution to the year's work.

Sir ARTHUR EVANS thought the seal-matrix an exhibit of exceptional interest. The head looked at first sight like a classical intaglio, but must be contemporary with the episcopal ring, of the thirteenth century. The subject was a fairly close imitation of classical work by an English engraver of that date, and was perhaps inspired by a head of Marcus Aurelius. It belonged to a series of seals, some still earlier in date, which showed that English skill in such work was not excelled in any part of the Continent. There was a great development in quattrocento Italy, and the great piece of Frederick II of Sicily was an imitation of a coin of Augustus. The expectation of finding carved material in the heaps of rubble was amply justified by Dr. Dörpfeld's experience in Corfu, where he found a Greek temple that had been almost entirely quarried by the Phoenicians. The masonry had been incorporated with the castle there, but a remarkable sculpture from the pediment had been left behind as of no value for building.

The CHAIRMAN said the thanks of the meeting should be given not only to Col. Hawley and Mr. Hope for an interesting report, but also to Mr. Montgomerie for his able planning of the site. The reception accorded to the paper showed that the Society recognized the care displayed in the exploration of Old Sarum, and the difficulties encountered in that particular part of the area. For instance, the two levels in the end of the north transept though not unusual at Siena, Perugia, Brescia, and possibly at Turin, were not easily explained at Sarum. Perhaps it was due to the church being on an escarpment. Several of the smaller exhibits were interesting, and the seal was more precious as a British plagiarism of late Empire work than it would have been as an original. The dice were fascinating relics in excellent condition, and the finger-ring a remarkable example of the type, while the architectural sculptures were astonishingly fresh and perfect.

Mr. HOPE replied that with regard to the difference of level he had not meant to insist that the presence of plinths below

ground level on the south was abnormal. A great many churches had different levels on the two sides; but perhaps owing to the slope and a drop in the building, the crypt might have been built inside the north transept to bring it up to the level of the south: hence the door on the east side of the north transept. The larger carved stones could not be brought up for exhibition, but one of the four on the table was remarkably perfect and belonged to a series of pediments found thrown over on the south side of the church. It had been possible to build up a number of the stones, and the great pediments thus formed had been finished with carvings. One represented two leopards and was an excellent piece of sculpture. Further discoveries in the mounds might increase the number of carvings and give some idea of the original scheme of decoration.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., presented an interim report on excavations undertaken by him on the Castle Hill and at Cowdray House, Midhurst.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1913.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor, E. Mansel Sympson, Esq., F.S.A.:—Memorials of Old Lincolnshire. 8vo. London, 1911.

From the Rev. A. P. Cornwall:—The house of Cornewall. By the Right Hon. Cecil G. S. 4th Earl of Liverpool, F.S.A., and the Rev. Compton Reade. 8vo. Hereford, 1908.

From the Treasurer of the Middle Temple:—

1. Master Worsley's Book on the history and constitution of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple. Edited by A. R. Ingpen, K.C. 8vo. London, 1910.
2. The Middle Temple Bench Book, being a register of Benchers of the Middle Temple from the earliest records to the present time. By A. R. Ingpen, K.C. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Rev. William Hudson, F.S.A.:—A selection of Norfolk antiquities, etc. Drawn and published by C. J. W. Winter. 4to. Norwich, 1885-8.

From the Author:—On the exact site of the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare. By George Hubbard, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1912.

From Mrs. Bell-Irving :—The ruined temple Stonehenge, its history and a short account of questions associated with it. By Edgar Barclay. 12mo. London. n.p.

From the Author :—Henry Fielding, his works ; an independent criticism. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1909.

From the Author :—History of the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers of the City of London. By A. W. Gould. Privately printed. fol. Exeter, 1912.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for 1912 (pp. 106–111) was read. Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on recent excavations at Malmesbury Abbey.

After recounting the known history of the abbey, he described the arrangements of the church and buildings. The church was probably begun in 1140, when the monks again enjoyed their revenues, which for twenty years had been held by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of England. It was of the plan of Gloucester, a short presbytery with ambulatory end, transepts, and nave of nine bays, with a south porch and central lantern. In the thirteenth century the presbytery was lengthened eastward to form a more dignified housing for the shrine of St. Aldhelm. In the fourteenth century the central lantern was raised and a spire added ; the south porch had its walls thickened to 10 ft., apparently to carry a tower which was never built ; and a large square tower was added at the west end of the nave over the vaulting, as was done at Hereford. In the fifteenth century the cloister alleys were rebuilt.

The monastery was suppressed in 1539, and soon afterwards the destruction of the church was begun, at least as regards the east end and transepts. The nave, with the porch and west tower, was saved for the parish, as the old parish church was in a ruinous condition. Not many years later the west tower fell down, destroying three bays of the nave and north aisle, and instead of rebuilding these, the church authorities of the time put a new west end across the church at the sixth pair of pillars.

Excavations have been made on the site of the crossing and transepts, and the site of the cloister and the surrounding buildings. The latter show that the cloister was square, and surrounded by alleys having a rich fan vault. The alleys were laid with pattern tiles. The present abbey house to the east has a sub-vault of the thirteenth century, and may have been part of the infirmary built by Abbot William Colerne.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

[illegible]

[illegible]

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been, as before, taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 31st December, 1899, with the exception of the Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock, which was purchased in 1905, and is at cost price, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
7th March, 1913.

7th March, 1913.

KEMP, SONS, SENDELL, & CO.

We, the AUDITORS, appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1912, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.			
1912.				£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1911				471	7 11
Annual Subscriptions:					
9 at £3 3s., arrears due 1911				28	7 0
4 at £2 2s., ditto				8	8 0
568 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1912				1789	4 0
67 at £2 2s., ditto				140	14 0
					1966 13 0
Admissions:					
28 Fellows at £10 10s.				241	10 0
Composition:					
1 Fellow at £55				55	0 0
Dividends:					
on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock				299	0 0
on £1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock				28	10 8
					327 10 8
Works sold				11	0 0
Stevenson Bequest:					
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments				638	5 8
Owen Fund:					
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities				7	1 4
Sundry Receipts				135	19 11

£3854 8 6

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1912,
underwritten ACCOUNTS with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

		PAYMENTS.					
1912.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Publications of the Society :							
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .					1050	5	9
Library :							
Binding		42	7	5			
Subject Index		112	19	6			
Books purchased		178	19	10			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies		49	10	6			
					383	17	3
Research Fund :							
Proportion of Admission Fees		48	6	0			
Transfer from General Account		50	0	0			
					98	6	0
House Expenditure :							
Insurance		40	13	9			
Lighting		47	18	0			
Fuel		46	0	0			
Repairs		205	7	7			
Taxes		27	6	3			
Cleaning and Sundries		70	13	9			
					437	19	4
Income Tax and Inland Revenue Licence					12	1	0
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest					16	10	0
Retiring Allowance: W. H. St. John Hope					250	0	0
Salaries, &c. :							
Secretary, Allowance		50	0	0			
Assistant Secretary		250	0	0			
Clerk and Librarian		250	0	0			
					550	0	0
Wages and Allowances :							
Porter, Housemaid, Hall Boy, &c.					288	2	0
Official Expenditure :							
Stationery and Printing		106	7	3			
Postage		11	9	4			
Sundry Expenses		343	0	3			
					460	16	10
Cash :							
At Messrs. Coutts & Co. : Deposit Account		200	0	0			
Current Account		86	10	11			
Petty Cash		19	19	5			
					306	10	4
					£3854	8	6

		RESEARCH FUND	
RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1911 . . .			394 9 3
General Account:			
Proportion of Admission Fees . . .	48 6 0		
Transfer from General Account . . .	50 0 0		
			98 6 0
Subscriptions			20 17 0
Donations			176 17 7
Dividends:			
12 months' Dividend on:			
£1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock . . .	59 10 0		
£500 J. Dickinson & Company Ltd. Preference Stock . . .	23 10 10		
£527 13s. 0d. Victoria Government 3 per cent. Stock . . .	14 18 2		
£966 4s. 2d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock . . .	27 6 0		
			125 5 0
			<u>£815 14 10</u>

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

	Amount of Stock.		Value at 31st December, 1912.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19 7	9260	19 8
Bank Stock	2128	9 6	5161	11 0
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	2725	0 0	2779	10 0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0 0	2894	17 0
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761	0 0	2871	8 10
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592	5 10	379	1 4
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1010	1 0	813	1 10
	<u>£22557</u>	<u>15 11</u>	<u>£24160</u>	<u>9 8</u>

OWEN FUND.

2½ per cent. Annuities	300 0 0	218 5 0
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RESEARCH FUND.

India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805 13 4	1643 3 1
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500 0 0	510 0 0
Victoria Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527 13 0	411 11 4
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	966 4 2	777 15 11
	<u>£3799 10 6</u>	<u>£3342 10 4</u>

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Hengistbury Head Excavations	310	8	0
Maumbury Excavation Fund	5	0	0
Byzantine Research Fund	10	0	0
Corbridge Excavation Fund	20	0	0
Wroxeter Excavation Fund	100	0	0
Old Sarum Excavation Fund	100	0	0
Worcester Priory Excavations	10	0	0
Cleeve Abbey Excavations	7	16	0
Hyde Park Excavations	5	0	0
Avebury Excavations	5	5	0
Work at Tonbridge Castle	5	0	0
Investment:			
Purchase of £238 4s. 11d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	200	0	0
Wroxeter. Travelling Expenses	5	17	7
Cheque Book	0	4	0
Balance, 31st December, 1912, in hands of Coutts & Co.	31	4	3
	<hr/>		
	£815	14	10

31st DECEMBER, 1912.

	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, In the suit Thornton v. Stevenson.	
The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows:	
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	8894 0 0
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	14992 8 5
	<hr/>
	£23880 8 5

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £300 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income of the above Fund.

Witness our hands this twelfth day of March, 1913.

W. M. TAPP.
HENRY B. WHEATLEY.
HAROLD SANDS.
H. WILMER.

Mr. VALLANCE said that the device of a griffin segreant occurred on the arms of Gloucester College, Oxford, and had already been identified as the arms of Malmesbury. He inquired how far the arrangement of the screens on the plan was conjectural and how far based on excavation. The screens were shown in the same line as the rood-screen, but if the latter were really further west, he would surrender the point. The author had assigned the pulpitum to the fifteenth century, but the pomegranate of Aragon upon it would not be earlier than the marriage of Prince Arthur (1501) nor later than Henry VIII's repudiation of his wife (1533).

Mr. NEWMAN congratulated Mr. Brakspear on the excellence of the photographs thrown on the screen in illustration of the paper.

Mr. BRAKSPEAR replied that time had not allowed a full discussion of the screen, which was too narrow to form a pulpitum by itself. He could show how access was gained to the pulpitum by notches in the screen of the south aisle. The nave altar was flanked by two chapels, and the box-like chamber above contained the organ. The date was actually sixteenth century, but the screen was shown in red on the plan, like work of the preceding century, to distinguish it from post-Suppression work.

Mr. VALLANCE remained unconvinced with regard to the pulpitum, and held that the stairway mentioned would have led on to the rood-screen. Was there no stairway further east?

Mr. BRAKSPEAR added that many churches had front and back screens with a gallery above them.

Mr. PEERS remarked that the ambulatory plan was apparently the latest known instance, later even than that of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. The curious widening of the eastern bay of the aisles reminded him of Pershore, where there were the same small and narrow projecting chapels and probably an eastern ambulatory, added about 1210. The vaulting of the main span of the presbytery added one more to the list of early vaults in this position, as at Durham and probably St. Albans. He admired the drawings of the tiles, and always felt inclined to antedate them, as their style was apparently unaffected by the development of ornament shown in other classes of church furniture.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

THURSDAY, 10th APRIL, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Middlesex district in Roman times, Parts I and II.
By Montagu Sharpe. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Author :—Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor. By H. St. George Gray.
8vo. n.p. 1912.

From the Author :—Further report on the explorations at Dog Holes,
Warton Crag, Lancs. By J. Wilfrid Jackson. 8vo. Manchester,
1911.

Lt.-Colonel William Charles Woollett was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was given of the Anniversary Meeting to be held on Wednesday, April 23rd, St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Officers, and Council for the ensuing year.

J. P. BUSHE-Fox, Esq., read the Report on the Excavations carried on at Wroxeter in 1912.

About two acres were excavated near the centre of the town, and revealed four large houses facing on to a street. This street appeared to be one of the main roads of the town, and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, which entered the town on the north-east. Another Roman road, running from Caerleon in South Wales, and passing through Kenchester and Church Stretton, entered the town on the south-west.

Although all the buildings found differed considerably, yet their general arrangement was similar. They appeared to have been large shops, with dwelling rooms at the back, and wooden or stone verandas or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 400 years. One house showed as many as five distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connexion with the houses were five wells, all of them stone-lined, and with an average depth of about 12 ft. One well was complete, with coping stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times.

The front part of a fifth house was also uncovered, and six column bases lining the edge of the street were disclosed. These

evidently represented the front of a portico to a considerable building. The excavation of this building and of others along the same street will be carried on in the coming summer.

A large number of small objects were found; they included engraved gems from rings, brooches of different metals—one set with stones and others enamelled—portions of two small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina; also a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting finds was a circular bronze disc with a device, in different coloured enamels, of an eagle holding a fish. Nothing similar to it appears to have been found before of the Roman period in Britain.

Pottery of every description came to light. There were specimens from most of the principal Roman potteries on the Continent, much decorated Samian ware (*Terra sigillata*), and over 300 pieces bearing potters' names. The coins numbered between 200 and 300, and ranged from Claudius to Gratian (A. D. 41 to A. D. 383).

The site appears to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one, as tombstones of soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion have been found in the cemetery. This legion left Britain for good in the year A. D. 70. The site, lying as it does on the east side of the Severn, and thus protected from the mountainous district on the west, would have formed an admirable base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble in the first century of our era.

After the cessation of hostilities, the town, situated at the junction of two of the main Roman roads, appears to have grown into one of the largest Romano-British centres. Although there were larger towns in Britain, Wroxeter is the largest which can almost entirely be excavated, as it lies in the open country, without any large modern town built over it.

Mr. SANDS thought that the second hole shown in one of the furnaces was intended to admit the blast.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH wished, as a member of the Research Committee, to congratulate the Society and Mr. Bushe-Fox on the successful results of the first year's digging at Wroxeter. Considered one by one as they came from the soil, the finds had appeared insignificant to the excavator; but when exhibited together, in conjunction with the building plans, they certainly were above the average, and represented a good deal of hard and conscientious work both on the field and in the preparation of the report.

The PRESIDENT had enjoyed the account of finds that had not appeared of special interest on the plan. Among the smaller objects he would direct attention to the variety of glass, which did not, however, exhaust the ingenuity of the Roman craftsman. A particular kind of blue glass, generally used for cinerary urns, was almost invariably free from any kind of decay. The brooches with rings projecting from the head were worn in pairs, attached by a chain. A larger pestle of the same finger type from London was in the British Museum, collected by the Rev. Sparrow Simpson, but at first it was not recognized as Roman. He had lately been assured by a classical friend that the Romans did not use bells; but had retorted that several bells of that period were in existence, and Pliny, to quote no other author, certainly used the word *tintinnabulum*. The datable quality of the finds as a whole was a welcome feature, not found in every report on Roman excavations.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication, which will be issued as a separate publication.

THURSDAY, 17th APRIL, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The loss of Normandy (1189–1204). Studies in the history of the Angevin empire. By F. M. Powicke. 8vo. Manchester, 1913.

From H. R. H. Southam, Esq., F.S.A.:—Katalog der Waffen-Sammlung im Zeughause zu Solothurn. Von Rudolf Wegeli. 12°. Solothurn, 1905.

From the Author:—Metropolitan Water Board: Inauguration of Chingford Reservoir, 15th March, 1913, by H. M. King George V. By A. B. Pilling. 4to. n.p. 1913.

The Reverend Henry George Ommanney Kendall, M.A., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 23rd April, St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year.

LAWRENCE WEAVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a leaden bust of Queen Elizabeth, on which he read the following note:

"The bust which I have the honour to exhibit is the property of Mr. Keightley. Nothing definite is known of its provenance, but it is said that it once belonged to a Duke of Beaufort. An ancestor of the present Duke, who was the fourth Earl of Worcester, served both Elizabeth and James I as Master of the Horse. He died at his house in the Strand on March 3rd, 1627-8. His association with both monarchs seems to have been on a basis of strong friendship.

The leaden bust is, save for some trivial differences, a replica of the upper part of the marble effigy on the tomb of Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. The tomb was carved by a sculptor named Maximilian Colte, also called Poutrain, and was finished in 1606. The question to be decided is as to whether—

(1) The lead bust is to be regarded as a model from which the marble effigy was carved, or, (2) Whether it is a copy made at some later date from the marble.

I have carefully examined the lead bust side by side with the marble. The differences are as follow: (a) The lead bust is very slightly larger in some dimensions, though not in all: the most marked increase is in the distance between the eyes, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. greater in the lead than in the marble. (b) The modelling of the left ear, which is clear in the marble, is scarcely indicated in the lead. (c) The hair is not precisely the same, though it is waved in a similar way in both. The pearl ear-ring of the left ear is at a slightly different angle in the two busts. (d) The marble shows a slight indication at the top of the head of something having been broken away, possibly a silver-gilt crown. No such scar exists on the lead. (e) The detail generally is markedly less sharp in the lead than in the marble, and notably so both in the modelling of the lace which lies upon the ruff, and in the necklace.

If we assume that the lead is a later copy of the marble and cast by the 'cire perdue' process from a wax impression of the marble, it is natural to expect some loss in sharpness of detail, and some general disturbance of dimensions owing to contraction or expansion of wax and plaster. It might even account for the marked divergence in the distance between the eyes. On the other hand, I see no reason to exclude the theory that Colte first modelled the bust in wax or clay, and cast it in lead as a proof for use while carving the marble. While doing the finished work, he might well have thought it desirable to modify the distance between the eyes.

I know no lead portrait bust of English provenance earlier than that of the first Lord Fairfax, which is preserved in the rooms



LEADEN BUST OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I

of the York Philosophical Society. That bust came from Temple Newsam, and is almost certainly a contemporary replica of the Fairfax bust in bronze, which is preserved at Leeds Castle, Kent.

There is nothing inherently improbable in the idea that Queen Elizabeth's Master of the Horse acquired from Colte the lead bust, now exhibited, as a memorial of his royal mistress. It may be that a side-by-side comparison of the lead and marble would throw fresh light, if undertaken by a sculptor intimately familiar with technical processes. My own feeling is that the lead bust is contemporary with the marble, and if so, it is the earliest of its kind remaining in England."

PHILIP NEWMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a board, painted with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, from Green's Norton Church, near Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Mr. BAILDON said the main interest of the exhibit was that it was the only instance of Queen Elizabeth's arms remaining in a church. Heraldically it was curious in having the dragon in gold instead of red.

The TREASURER suggested that Mr. Newman should paint a copy of the panel for the church and see that the original was preserved intact as an antiquity.

Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH thought the best treatment was an application of poppy oil to the painted surface.

Mr. C. L. KINGSFORD remarked that the Golden Dragon was a favourite name for ships in the days of Elizabeth, and concluded that it was derived from the royal arms.

FREDERICK WILLIAM COCK, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a Kent or Sussex iron skillet for melting tallow in the manufacture of rush-lights.

REGINALD SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., and HENRY DEWEY, Esq., F.G.S., communicated a paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, on Stratification at Swanscombe, Kent; being the report of excavations undertaken for the British Museum and H.M. Geological Survey.

The site is about midway between Dartford and Gravesend, on the south bank of the Thames, and has yielded abundant palæolithic implements which come from the deposits above the chalk, the latter reaching a height of about 90 ft. o.d.

The gravel occurs in large patches, and includes the well-known Galley Hill deposit in the immediate vicinity. It is practically horizontal in the lower Thames valley, and is generally called the 100 ft. terrace.

As the systematic examination of these pleistocene deposits was important for the chronology of stone implements as well as for the geological history of the district, the authorities of the British Museum and H.M. Geological Survey co-operated last spring, and hope to continue the work of excavation this year. With the willing assistance of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, proprietors of the Milton Street or Barnfield pit, special excavations were made under personal supervision, and various types of implements found undisturbed in their original beds. As the stratification is exceptionally clear, a type sequence can now be established, at least for the lower horizons of the terrace; and the majority of implements may be shown to come from a particular band of gravel. As usual, the fauna was poorly represented, but what was found agrees as closely as the implements with the discoveries of Professor Commont at Amiens and Abbeville.

Specimens from the various strata, and certain types of implements not yet traced to their original deposits, were shown in illustration of the paper, together with photographic sections and geological diagrams relating to the lower Thames valley and the River Somme. The site excavated is an exceptionally favourable one, as the earliest palaeolithic period seems to be completely represented. The principal flint-types would be assigned abroad to the Chelles group, and the lowest gravel yields a pre-Chelles industry, the corresponding fauna being apparently represented on a site adjoining the Barnfield pit. Other excavations in the neighbourhood have thrown some light on the later horizons of the terrace-gravel, but redistribution of the material has obscured the succession of the beds and associated implements.

The PRESIDENT explained the treatment of the problem, which he thought had been clearly presented in the report. He had discussed with Mr. Smith the possibilities of determining the zones in the gravel by archaeological methods, and later had approached the Director of H. M. Geological Survey and Mr. Clement Reid with a view to joint action. Sir Frederick Kenyon had willingly authorized an examination of the Swanscombe site on behalf of the British Museum, and the authors of the report had been deputed to superintend the work last spring, from two different standpoints. An equal sum of money was provided by the Museum and the Survey authorities, but that

had been considerably added to by a wealthy friend of his own who had years ago shown his interest in the prehistory of the district. The classification of flint implements at the Museum had always been a difficulty, and the ordinary arrangement according to type and locality was felt to be inadequate. The need of specific indications of level and other details made itself felt more and more, and personal excavation could no longer be postponed. A letter from Dr. Teall, who was unable to be present, showed his interest in that collaboration and his appreciation of the results already obtained; and both sides felt that an important step forward had been made. That step had been partly prompted by the enthusiasm and success of Professor Cominont of Amiens, whose zoning of the pleistocene deposits appeared to some critics somewhat too elaborate; but it was the business of English investigators to proceed independently and test continental results on our own unsurpassed sites. The present work had been carried out without any preconceived ideas, the object being to make the facts speak for themselves instead of fitting them into a theory. Those concerned in the excavations were much indebted to the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers for permission to investigate, and especially to the managing director, Mr. Bamber, and one of the managers, Mr. Butchard, who had given every assistance on the spot, and had already enabled the Society to publish a report on the implements found in Coombe-rock at Northfleet. The season's work had fully justified the outlay of time and money, and there were many present capable of discussing the report which, by permission of the Museum and Survey authorities, had been presented to the Society. All would regret that Mr. Dewey had been prevented by illness from taking part in the proceedings that evening.

Dr. STRAHAN expressed Dr. Teall's regrets at not being present, and wished to say a few words on his behalf, in order to explain the attitude of the Geological Survey towards excavation in pleistocene deposits. All would agree that a great material advantage had been gained; and though the human period hardly came within the province of the Survey, it was a distinct advantage to have expert advice on the human work of the pleistocene period. The results had been distinctly satisfactory, and the implements had at last been traced to their original horizons instead of being merely purchased from workmen. It was perhaps the first time that a group of implements had been picked out of the gravel-beds by competent hands. Another point was that the types had probably been assigned to their proper horizons. He had visited the district with Mr. Dewey and had been impressed with the magnificence and importance

of the terraces: they were not only high above the river but had been subsequently eroded to a great depth, and cut up into patches isolated by tributary valleys, so that their great antiquity could not be questioned. It was an impressive circumstance that the estuary of the Thames, where erosion reached a minimum, had since been deepened 90 ft. He had seen the stratification of the terrace-gravel, but nowhere any indication of a pause in the deposition: there seemed no evidence of any geological interval between the highest and lowest bed of gravel. On the top rested the upper loam and gravel, but these were probably hill-wash, and their contents could not therefore be dated with certainty. He had noticed in the tributary valleys gravels obviously of later age than the terrace, and containing bones as well as flint implements, which should be of later type. In the next two or three years the Survey would reach that neighbourhood, and he trusted that by then more would be known of the gravels and the distribution of implements. Important results might be expected from co-operation with the British Museum, and he desired to be convinced that flint-types were a trustworthy guide to geological sequence. Whether the geological and archaeological evidence agreed was still a question *sub judice*.

Mr. LAMPLUGH hoped, as a geologist, that archaeology would assist in classifying the gravels, as some existing classifications were not helpful. When the scheme was worked out, geologists would have something to say with regard to the glacial periods sandwiched in among the gravels. He had not worked in south England where the flint-types abounded, but from his experience of glaciated areas in the north was sceptical as to the occurrence of more than one glaciation, and challenged archaeologists to prove more than one by means of cultural evidence.

Mr. BROMEHEAD had been Mr. Dewey's colleague in the mapping of the Thames gravels for two or three years, and contended that archaeology had already proved of great service, and had an important bearing on the purely geological side of the survey. Formerly it had been considered enough to map beds of sand and gravel without further description, unless it was to add that implements had also been found; but something better was now attempted, and the importance of linking certain types with certain beds was more and more appreciated. At the same time he hoped that archaeologists would be more precise as to localities and other circumstances of their finds: it was not sufficient to name the county. Some years ago Mr. Allen Brown had described the gravels and implements of Hanwell, Acton, and other places west of London, but from the geological point of

view the description was confusing. That collector had made out two separate deposits in each of his pits, stratified and tumbled gravels, and concluded that the lower gravel was pre-glacial, which contradicted all the evidence. The implements were still in existence, those from the lower gravels being of Le Moustier character, and the upper bed yielding rolled specimens of Chelles type. An examination of the actual sites solved the problem. At the edge of the 100 ft. terrace-gravels containing Chelles implements was a sharp drop on to the newer terrace, and in the period of Le Moustier the upper gravels had collapsed and covered up the old land-surface where Le Moustier man had lived and chipped his tools. This was one example of archaeological dating, and he expected that many similar cases would arise.

MR. HAZZLEDINE WARREN expressed his belief in the importance of the attempt made to trace implements to their original horizons, and had long been impressed with the difficulty of the work. The amateur collector might be forgiven for neglecting an investigation that was beyond his powers. As the movement grew, more types would find their proper place in the sequence. He knew only two methods of producing white patina—treatment with hydrofluoric acid and boiling in caustic alkali. The specimens exhibited were not produced by the former agent, and were therefore the result of prolonged soaking in alkaline waters. He could not believe the flint cone found near the surface was a *grattoir Tarté*, as he had seen a large number of the same type, found under peat in association with Bronze Age beakers.

MR. DALE thought that the lesson in palaeolithic stratigraphy had been given in a clear and adequate manner, and congratulated the authors on the paper. He had feared that pre-Chelles implements meant eoliths, and was relieved to find that the series, though nothing but flakes, bore clear evidence of human workmanship in every case. Was it not possible that the absence of implements from the lowest gravel was accidental? He questioned the hill-wash theory for the upper beds, and pointed out that in the Test valley white implements occurred well down in the true river-gravel, at 4 ft. and 7 ft. from the surface, for instance. The theory of recurring ice ages had once more that evening been knocked on the head, and an uninterrupted sequence established. The photographs of sections would be improved by the removal of the talus, but he had nothing but praise for the latest step taken by the authorities, which was bound to benefit archaeology and geology alike.

MR. KENNARD said the Hornchurch deposit might be boulder-clay, but it was a mere assumption to date the adjoining gravel as post-glacial. The section as given by Mr. Holmes was open to criticism. The base of the high terrace was 80 ft., and if the drop were calculated at 6 ft. it would be seen that the boulder-clay was much below the terrace. The section thrown on the screen showed chalk coming to the surface in the Ebbsfleet valley south of Northfleet, but he held that the valley was filled up with alluvium, and was connected with the sunk channel of the Thames. He alluded to the fine series of St. Acheul implements recovered from the Greenhithe shell-bed and questioned the correlation of that deposit with the lowest gravel in Barnfield pit, though the date of the former was still in dispute. He was convinced that from the time of the Coralline crag to the end of the Crayford stage there was no trace whatever of glacial conditions in England. Those first appeared in the deposits at Ponders End and Angel Road.

MR. KENDALL welcomed a painstaking piece of field-work, and, judging from the edges of the flints and other details, was inclined to regard the majority as late in the Chelles period. Compared with other sites to the north and west, the strata seemed very little disturbed, but those he had better knowledge of were tumbled at the top, and that feature might one day be proved the result of glacial conditions. A good deal could be done in gravel-pits by a close observation of re-chipped pieces, and he had had some success in the Knowle and Welwyn pits.

MR. W. JOHNSON thought the paper would make its mark, but suggested a possible danger in the interpretation of associated types. If three types occurred in one bed, it was important to see if one or two occurred in the bed below and the bed above, as contemporary types need not have the same range. Was it possible to establish a sequence for the lower levels of the Thames? Percentages alone could correct the errors made possible by the persistence of certain forms. The British Museum and Geological Survey were to be congratulated on their choice of investigators and the success of the season's work.

MR. A. L. LEACH was surprised to find the gravels could be so minutely divided, and recalled the four main points to be considered—the fauna, the elevation, the character of the implements, and the constituents of the gravels. The igneous rocks could only have been derived from glacial deposits higher up the valley.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, hoped that some agreement would be come to about the Hornchurch boulder-clay, as it would eventually bear on the results of the excavation. He thought that the adjoining shell-bed at Ingress Vale would prove to be of the same date as the lowest gravel at Barnfield, and regarded the St. Acheul I implements from the former site as due to subsequent disturbance of the shell-bed, perhaps by a channel as at Wansunt. Whatever the cause of white patina, it seemed to occur most frequently on St. Acheul types, which had probably been long exposed on the ancient surface. The types of the lower terraces had still to be determined, but Barnfield seemed to have settled the sequence and position of the older implements from the gravel. The percentage system had been used to some extent, and the constituents of the various beds of gravel duly noted. The zoning of the beds was not yet complete, even at Barnfield; but the pit was admirably stratified and would doubtless yield further results when the excavations were resumed.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

ANNIVERSARY.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1913.

St. George's Day.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, and afterwards Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

Robert Garraway Rice, Esq., and Edward Towry Whyte, Esq., were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

Albert Addams Williams, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address.

"GENTLEMEN,

St. George's Day sees us again met together to perform the usual business necessary under our laws, and to allow any Fellow who may feel disposed, to raise any question of general policy or to deal with points of more restricted interest.

The past year has not been marked by any signal event in our career. The slight breezes of controversy that have stirred our

placid waters have rather served to freshen the atmosphere than to effect any radical disturbance of our state.

Two matters have of late engaged the attention of the Executive that I hope will be for the greater comfort of the Fellows. One is connected with the ventilation of our meeting-room. The Treasurer gave his mind to this, and has contrived that a large fan at the farther end of the room shall withdraw the foul air during the progress of our meetings. As the fan works unseen, neither the fan nor the Treasurer is likely to get his due for the advantage to those attending our meetings. I think this advantage is considerable, and has resulted in a greater alertness on the part of the audience than was formerly the case, though I am not unmindful that the nature or method of the paper before them may have a contributory effect in this direction.

Another change in the meeting-room will be more evident, viz. the method of lighting. It was admitted, I think, that the arrangement of lamps for general illumination was of a primitive kind, and although the light was ample, far too much of it was of the nature of a glare in the eyes of the spectator. By a simple expedient, that of lighting the room by reflection and not directly, the illumination is, I think, fully as complete, and no open lights are visible, and thus the quality of the light is of a much more agreeable kind. I think this is due to the collective wisdom of the Executive Committee, and those responsible for it are not likely to miss their reward in the appreciation of the Society.

Another domestic matter, equally satisfactory to record, is the good progress of the Subject Index of our Library, an undertaking that has been in hand for some time, and here we may congratulate the Library Committee on the conclusion of this part of their labours. Satisfactory as it is, it only forms the basis for what is the real purpose of the scheme, that is, the classification of the books on more business-like lines, and the purging of the Library of all redundant, duplicate, and obsolete works. This responsible task is being carried out by volunteers from among the Fellows, and will require singular judgement and unceasing supervision from those guiding the business. The Society will, I am sure, desire to thank those gentlemen who have been good enough to devote their time to it; and I may suggest at the same time that there is a great deal of similar work awaiting willing hands, in the arrangement and cataloguing of the large series of prints and other similar matters in the possession of the Society.

I am asked to mention, and I do so with great satisfaction, that the Committee of the Archaeological Congress, which has in hand the completion of the Index of Archaeological Papers, has deposited in our Library a specimen Index of Subjects, amount-

ing to about one-tenth of the whole. Our Fellow, Dr. Martin, has undertaken this laborious task, for which all antiquaries will thank him.

The names of the deceased Fellows are as follows :

Ordinary Fellows :

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Knt., O.M., R.A., D.C.L., 25th June, 1912.

Professor Edward Arber, D.Litt., 23rd November, 1912.

Lt.-Colonel George William Archer, R.E., M.A., 26th March, 1913.

James Beresford Atlay, 22nd November, 1912.

Sir Thomas William Boord, Bart., 2nd May, 1912.

Robert Brown, 16th October, 1912.

James Ludovic, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D., F.R.S., 31st January, 1913.

Rev. Thomas Samuel Curteis, M.A., 19th March, 1913.

James Griffith Dearden, 12th October, 1912.

Joseph Sim Earle, 18th October, 1912.

John Eliot Hodgkin, 5th October, 1912.

Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., 2nd March, 1913.

The Very Rev. George William Kitchin, D.D., Dean of Durham, 13th October, 1912.

Rev. George Edward Lee, M.A., 6th November, 1912.

*John Leighton, F.Z.S., 15th September, 1912.

*John Allan, Baron Llangattock, 24th September, 1912.

Rev. John Augustus Lloyd, M.A., 22nd June, 1912.

Rev. Arthur Roland Maddison, M.A., 24th April, 1912.

Alfred Ogle Maskell, 27th June, 1912.

*George Maw, F.L.S., 7th February, 1912.

George Sholto Douglas Murray, M.A., 2nd July, 1912.

Sir Richard Nicholson, Knt., 16th March, 1913.

Rev. Lewis Newcomen Prance, M.A., 14th April, 1913.

Sir Charles Henry Stuart Rich of Shirley, Bart., 2nd January, 1913.

Sir John Charles Robinson, Knt., C.B., 10th April, 1913.

Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., 24th November, 1912.

Francis Gray Smart, M.A., M.B., 7th April, 1913.

Godfrey Charles, Viscount Tredegar, 11th March, 1913.

Sir Henry Mervin Vavasour, Bart., 9th December, 1912.

Robert Hall Warren, 24th June, 1912.

*Sir Charles Whitehead, Knt., 29th November, 1912.

*George, Baron de Worms, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 26th November, 1912.

* Compounders.

Honorary Fellows :

Dr. Joseph Hampel, 25th March, 1913.

John Pierpont Morgan, LL.D., 31st March, 1913.

Robert Knight Mowat, 14th November, 1912.

The following has resigned :

Rev. Alfred Stephenson Porter, M.A.

The following have been elected :

Captain John Edward Acland, M.A.

Charles Edward Allan, M.A., LL.D.

Arthur Meredyth Burke.

George Herbert Duckworth.

Charles John ffoulkes, B.Litt.

William Harrison.

Wilfrid James Hemp.

Victor Tylston Hodgson.

Rev. Henry George Ommanney Kendall, M.A.

John Murray Kendall.

Captain Charles Lindsay.

William Henry Quarrell, M.A.

Beckwith Alexander Spencer, M.A.

Arthur Stratton.

George Heywood Maunoir Sumner.

Edward Mansel Sympson, M.A., M.D.

Edward Tristram.

Henry S. Wellcome.

Albert Addams Williams, LL.M.

Lt.-Colonel William Charles Woollett.

Arthur Robinson Wright.

Our obituary this year, though not signally large as to mere numbers, contains an unusually high proportion of names distinguished both in the outer world and in our own. Since the last Anniversary there have gone from among us Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Professor Edward Arber, the Earl of Crawford, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Dean Kitchin of Durham, Lord Tredegar, Sir J. Charles Robinson, all Ordinary Fellows of the Society, while our Honorary list has been sadly thinned by the deaths of Dr. Joseph Hampel of Budapest, of Dr. Robert Mowat of Paris, and of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. In many of these cases, it is hard to see how their places are to be filled.

Sir LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA, O.M., R.A., had attained to a ripe age at his death on the 25th June last, having been born in the little village of Donryp, near Leeuwarden, on the 8th January, 1836. He came to England in the year 1869, and soon after became naturalized as a British subject. The story of his

early life is already public property : his dislike of following his father's profession of a notary ; his persistent desire to become an artist, and the many early attempts in that direction ; his final success in becoming a student under an Antwerp painter at the age of twenty ; and later, the more enduring results of the influence of Baron Leys, who definitely laid the foundations of the artistic method for which Alma-Tadema was so distinguished. From mediæval and renaissance subjects he turned to the earlier periods of the Carolingians and Merovingians, with excursions into ancient Egyptian scenes ; but for more than forty years he had devoted his entire energies to the presentment of Roman life and manners.

It was but natural that an artist whose studies lay almost exclusively in the history and manners of past ages should be attracted by our studies, and in 1886 Alma-Tadema was elected to our Society. Since then he has frequently served on our Council, and in other directions has rendered us good service, while he invariably attended a meeting where the subject was connected with classical life and archaeology.

His personal qualities were so well known in the Society that it is hardly needful for me to speak of them. A generous temperament, ever ready with advice or even active help to any who appealed to him, he was the soul of geniality and good humour, and an evening spent in his company was always filled with the gaiety of his endless reminiscences. Of his art this is no place to speak ; it will form a subject of controversy for many years to come. But seen from our side, I can say from my own knowledge that it would not be possible to take more pains for the attainment of accuracy, and I should like to record my own belief that for technical excellence in his work no artist of our time has ever surpassed him.

Professor EDWARD ARBER was a man whose activities shone in a very different field, and to him our own generation is under a heavy debt for bringing within our reach a mass of the best of English literature that had hitherto been unattainable or even held to be obsolete. He is a fine example of intellectual and scholarly achievement under adverse conditions. He was born in 1836, and became a clerk in the Admiralty at the age of 18, until at the age of 42, and one can realize by how vast an expenditure of energy meanwhile, he was appointed English Lecturer at University College ; later he became Professor of English Language at Mason College, Birmingham, and in 1894 Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature at Victoria University, Manchester. The work by which he is deservedly best known is the production of reprints of masterpieces of English literature, and the *English Scholars' Library*. His work was recog-

nized during his lifetime, the University of Oxford having conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. His death was caused by his being knocked down by a taxi-cab on the 23rd November last.

On the previous day died JOHN BERESFORD ATLAY, at the age of 52. His public work was mostly in legal biography, the best known of his publications being probably the *Lives of the Victorian Chancellors*. He was for many years Registrar of the Diocese of Hereford, where his father had at one time been bishop.

ROBERT BROWN, who died on 16th October last, at the age of 68, was a student of comparative mythology and a warm opponent of the totemic theory. His work lay chiefly in the myths of the ancient world, both classical and oriental, his principal books being *The Great Dionysiac Myth*, *The Myth of Kirkee*, and *Semitic Influence in Hellenic Mythology*.

In JAMES LUDOVIC LINDSAY, twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford and ninth Earl of Balcarres, who died on 31st January of this year, there passed away a man whose intellect and intelligence would have ensured him a high place in the world even without the advantages that were his from birth. An accomplished astronomer, an intrepid traveller, a great collector of books and other things, as well as a sportsman, he devoted a great part of his life to the acquisition of knowledge, and no small amount of money to the diffusion of it. The *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* is of itself no unworthy monument of any man. The Society is fortunate in numbering among its Fellows his successor, who seems likely to follow in his distinguished father's footsteps.

JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN, who died on the 5th October last in his 83rd year, was a more familiar figure in our rooms about twenty years ago than of late. He was well known as a collector of many different classes of interesting objects, among which historical documents took a foremost place. His interests were very wide, as is seen in the volumes entitled *Rariora*, which deal with some of the subjects relating to his collections. He took also a great interest in English pottery of the seventeenth century, and published a handsome volume on the subject in 1891.

His brother the banker-historian, Dr. THOMAS HODGKIN, also died on 2nd March in the present year. Born in 1831, he, like many other Nonconformists, completed his education at University College, and though of southern birth he went to Northumberland and finally started a bank at Newcastle. But not content with the duties of his business, he took up the study of the history of the later Roman Empire, and wrote many articles on the features and persons of that interesting period, culminating in the classic work on *Italy and her Invaders*. His historical interests

reached as far down the road of history as Charlemagne. But in many of the byways of historical archaeology, such as the German 'Limes' and our own Roman Wall, he also took a keen interest, though rather from the historical and literary than from the archaeological point of view. These and many other tastes and interests sufficed to fill a long and useful life, and his death removed a noble figure from among us.

The life of Dean KITCHIN was rather identified with Oxford administration than with antiquarian research. But as Dean of Winchester, to which office he was appointed in 1883, he brought his knowledge to bear on the editing of the *Consuetudinary* for St. Swithin's Refectory and other publications relating to the history and archaeology of the city. He was born in 1827 and died on 13th October last.

JOHN LEIGHTON, who was much better known to the world a generation ago, died on his 90th birthday on the 15th September last. He was an ingenious and prolific designer, and worked in many directions about the middle of the last century, both as a decorator of books with borders and title-pages and also on the artistic side in connexion with their bindings. He was also greatly interested in photography. He published many of his books under the name of 'Luke Limner'.

Lord TREDEGAR died on the 11th March at the age of 82. His activities were, as a rule, remote from our studies, but as a nephew of our former Fellow, Mr. Octavius Morgan, his name carries the mind back a long way. Lord Tredegar led a squadron in the famous charge at Balaclava; at his home near Newport, Monmouth, he was something resembling a feudal baron, a generous benefactor to everything for the good of the country, and, I should add, very liberal in his concessions to archaeological research.

Within the last fortnight, on the 10th instant, there died at Swanage Sir JOHN CHARLES ROBINSON, who was in his own line one of the most noteworthy men of the past century. Born in 1824, he was trained as an artist and became master of an art school. His natural faculties, however, rather lay in the organization of art teaching than in pedagogic lines. His younger life happily synchronized with the artistic upheaval that resulted from the Great Exhibition of 1851. One effect of this awakening was the establishment of a school of design at South Kensington, and of the museum of ancient and modern art that was to form an essential part of its constitution. Of this Robinson was appointed the first Keeper. I need hardly say that this modest beginning has become, in the course of sixty years, the magnificent collection of works of art that we now call the Victoria and Albert Museum. For nearly twenty years Robinson worked at the

gathering of all that was in his judgement fine and suitable as a model for the young craftsman; and with consummate taste, at a time when taste in the art of the Renaissance was hardly existent in this country, he made a collection of truly marvellous value and of the first importance. He had the advantage of the collaboration and support of a man of a very different type, Sir Henry Cole, and between them they laid a splendid foundation for our great national museum of art. It is of interest to note here that our former President, Sir Wollaston Franks, was offered the post that Robinson took. They were life-long friends, and I never remember, in all the time that I knew them both, anything of the nature of a disagreement. At the great Bernal sale, in 1855, they worked together, with an arrangement as to the purchases for their respective museums. In the same way, at the Fountaine sale, nearly thirty years later, they organized a guarantee fund to buy for the same two institutions until the Government could be persuaded of the importance of the occasion. Robinson and Franks were, in fact, the acknowledged authorities on works of art, the one for the later periods, while Franks was the referee for those of a more archaeological type. They belonged to a period fortunate in having ample opportunity to study the objects that interested them, while the great collections of England—the Meyrick, the Magniac, the Fountaine—existed untouched, and they were present and active in the public interest at the dispersal of those collections.

It is difficult to say whether such men exist now; the type is certainly altered; but it is due to them that vast masses of splendid material are at hand in our museums for the student of to-day. Sir Charles Robinson was elected into the Society on 3rd March, 1853, and had thus been a Fellow somewhat more than sixty years.

Although Mr. JOSEPH SIM EARLE did not often attend our meetings, the Society owes him a debt, inasmuch as he bequeathed to us a valuable and important collection of books and prints relating to the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and has thus strengthened our archaeological material for the history of East Anglia. The officers of the Society are at present engaged in arranging these new possessions, and it is hoped that they may soon be at the service of the Fellows. Mr. Earle was elected a Fellow in 1893, and died on the 18th October last.

Among our Honorary Fellows we have lost three, Mr. Robert Knight Mowat of Paris, Dr. Joseph Hampel of Budapest, and Mr. John Pierpont Morgan.

ROBERT KNIGHT MOWAT was by naturalization a Frenchman, but his very British name suggests the northern parts of these islands. He was a profound student of Roman antiquities, and

issued many memoirs and other publications on Roman inscriptions and cognate matters. Mr. Mowat died on 14th November in his ninetieth year. In former years he was a frequent visitor to London and to the British Museum, where he then had many friends, myself among them.

In Professor JOSEPH HAMPEL, who died in Budapest on 25th March, I again lose an old friend, and his country the chief authority on her early history. A great authority on Magyar legends and archaeology, he was the keeper of the national and classical section of the Hungarian Museum, and at the same time a keen and ardent politician, a combination that might be viewed with little favour in this country. Among other publications, he brought out an admirable work on the Bronze Age of Hungary and an excellent account of the famous gold treasure of Nagy St. Miklos, now in the Historical Museum in Vienna. I first met Hampel in the year 1876, at the hospitable house of Dr. Franz Pulszky, whose daughter afterwards became his wife and survives her husband. He was an accomplished and most agreeable companion and a fine specimen of the Hungarian gentleman.

I come now to the man who, of all those I have mentioned, is certainly the most widely known and, to take his life and character as a whole, the most remarkable. I mean Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN. Although he was elected Honorary Fellow only very recently, he has, both before and since, been a good friend to us, and assuredly has done great things in this country. He has been a generous subscriber to our excavations, and, had he lived, would have continued to help us. It will be within the recollection of the Society that a few years ago he bought and gave to the British Museum the splendid collection of prehistoric remains that had been formed by our old Fellow, Canon Greenwell. In many other public enterprises, such, for instance, as the Carlisle Mabuse for the National Gallery, Mr. Morgan not only abstained from competition but gave the handsome sum that was needed to complete the purchase. I need hardly mention, though the public memory is treacherous in such matters, the gift of the installation of the electric light in St. Paul's Cathedral, at a cost of something like £20,000, at the time when our Fellow, Mr. Somers Clarke, was in charge of the fabric. Mr. Morgan's benefactions that are known are practically endless, and, from my knowledge of the man, I am sure that many others never will be known.

It may be said that there is another side to the picture of such a man, and that the endless treasures he has taken away from this country are but poorly balanced by these generous acts. It has often been said that Mr. Morgan had accredited agents in almost all countries, waiting, as it were, until the impoverished nobles reached a stage when the sale of heirlooms or something like

starvation were the only alternatives. I feel convinced that Mr. Morgan had no agents at all for the purchase of works of art, though some persons may have claimed the title. He has frequently told me that almost everything that he has bought has been brought to his door, and he has been invited to give the price for it. I remember once his being greatly disturbed at some baseless report that he had tried to buy a chalice from an English church. With regard to the general question of the outward drift of works of art from England, I think there can be no question that they would have been sold by their owners whether there had been a Mr. Morgan to buy them or no. The fact of his being known as an omnivorous and liberal buyer had its natural result, in that almost everything was brought first to him. His desire, as I have understood it, was to fill a void in the life of the more intelligent of his fellow citizens by providing for them, the children of a new country, entirely destitute of the normal works of ancient art, the finest monuments of the past civilizations of the Eastern hemisphere. To this he devoted the leisure of his maturer years, with a success which almost passes belief. The aspiration was undoubtedly a high and worthy one, carried out on a scale that only a man of Mr. Morgan's largeness of mind could conceive; and I feel sure that whatever future generations may say about his financial ability, the citizens of the United States will look back upon him as the most far-sighted of his countrymen when they wander through the well-filled galleries of the Metropolitan Museum.

I confess that I am proud to have been on terms of intimate friendship with such a man. He was built on a grand scale, and everything he did was in proportion; but, withal, he was of a retiring nature, with an intense dislike of display or of public appearances.

In the field of exploration our work has been well maintained, and the investigation of Old Sarum and of Wroxeter has proceeded apace.

We have had the reports of both read at our meetings by Colonel Hawley and Mr. Bushe-Fox. These are meritorious undertakings, and an essential part of our functions, but they are financially unremunerative. The local committees for both are as active as can be expected, and produce a certain proportion of the necessary cost. At the same time the Society has to find the major part of the funds, and, moreover, the honour and dignity of the Society is involved in these undertakings being efficiently carried on and brought to a successful conclusion. If our Research Fund were of the dimensions that our work requires, it would be unnecessary to recall annually to the minds of Fellows

the Society's liability in these directions. The Research Fund, however, is only capable of meeting about a tenth part of the outlay for which the Society is annually responsible, and while this state of things continues I am bound to recall to the Fellows and their friends that we expect them to bear this in mind.

The season of 1912-13 has been an unusually uneventful one in the annals of Egyptian excavation. One must not always expect sensational discoveries, and the success of the last few years, from the excavation of the XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el Bahri to the finds of Professor Garstang at Meroë, has been so great that a lull in the progress of discovery was only to be expected. Indeed, the past season has been signalized by remarkably few finds of any importance.

The work of the Egypt Exploration Fund, to take the premier British organization first, has been carried on at Abydos by Professor Naville's very able and energetic lieutenant, Mr. T. E. Peet, assisted by Mr. Loat, who is already known from the very efficient assistance which he has in former years given to the work of the Fund. Professor Naville himself was not present this season. An important discovery of tombs of the IVth Dynasty was made, thus bridging a gap which existed at Abydos between remains of the IIInd Dynasty and of the VIth. A XIIth Dynasty tomb yielded one of the largest and finest strings of amethyst beads ever yet found, some four feet in length. Finally, as last year the cemetery of the sacred dogs of Anubis was found, so this year the cemetery of the sacred ibises of Thoth came to light. And the ibis-mummies should be of considerable interest to naturalists of archaeological leanings!

The Egyptian Research Account under Professor Petrie has continued to work in the Middle Egyptian section of the river valley, between Mèdûm and Atfih. It will be remembered that Professor Petrie lately found very interesting relics of the earliest dynasties on this tract, especially at a place called Tarkhan. Antiquities of the same period, that of the Ist and IIInd Dynasties, have been found this year at the same place. The work at Memphis has also progressed steadily.

At Thebes Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter have continued their tomb-clearing with success, and the copying of important scenes from the tomb-paintings has been carried on by Mr. de Garis Davies for Dr. Alan Gardiner.

Of the American excavations for the Metropolitan Museum of New York, under Messrs. Winlock and Evelyn White, no accounts have yet come to hand, but at Gîzeh Dr. Reisner for Boston has discovered and cleared interesting tombs of the Old Kingdom. Of these the *mastaba* of Ka-nefer is decorated with exquisite coloured reliefs, and in that of Seshem-nefer were found

many statues. There is, of course, no truth in the absurd rumour, which has been repeated in many English journals, that Dr. Reisner has found a temple inside the head of the Sphinx (!), communicating by passages with an underground chamber in which was a pyramid, the tomb of Menes. The story, which has been elaborated with all sorts of absurd additions, is probably the product of some fertile transatlantic brain. A prehistoric cemetery was also excavated by the Boston expedition at Meshaïkh, opposite Abydos.

A German party, working for the *Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft*, under Dr. Borchardt, has dug with considerable success at Tell el Amarna, and Professor Steindorff with the Sieglin Expedition has excavated Nubian cemeteries at Anibeh. Mr. Burchardt has been taking a series of photographs of representations of foreign races in the tombs, for Professor Eduard Meyer.

In the Sudan Professor Garstang has worked again at Meroë, but with what success we are not yet informed. The month of April is not a very favourable one in which to give accounts of Egyptian discoveries, as there is barely time for full descriptions of the work, which hardly ends till the beginning of the month, to reach England.

In Crete an excavation of the building at Gortyn, into which the famous early inscription 'the law of Gortyn' had been built, has yielded two new blocks of the inscription, and has shown that the structure was an Odeum restored by Trajan.

At Pergamon the temenos of Demeter has been cleared, and the results have just been published. A small shrine and a great altar were enclosed in a rectangular temenos, with internal colonnades along its long sides.

To the north of the Upper Gymnasium a small Doric temple of Hera, standing in its temenos, has been cleared. An inscription shows that it was dedicated by Attalos II. Subsidiary excavations have been carried on, at and near the town. Work is also in progress at Didyma and Samos. A sanctuary of Men, mainly of the imperial period, has been excavated by Sir W. M. Ramsay, near Antioch, in Pisidia.

In my last address I spoke of the intentions of the British School at Athens as to the excavation of Datcha, near Cnidos. The outbreak of war unfortunately made a postponement inevitable.

The American expedition has been active at Sardes, where the plan of the great temple of Artemis has been recovered, and a considerable cemetery has been excavated.

At Delos the French excavators have cleared an Heraeum, finding an important collection of early pottery.

At Athens the restoration of the Propylaea is nearly finished.

A copy in Portland cement of the Caryatid in the Elgin Collection at the British Museum has been sent out and placed in position on the Erechtheum.

At Tanagra. Papadakis, and at Halaein Boeotia, Miss Goldman and Miss Walker have carried out careful excavations of the cemeteries, with the object of clearing up questions of ceramic chronology.

The results of exploration on prehistoric sites in North Greece, the most recent field of archaeological research, have been summed up in an important book, *Prehistoric Thessaly*, by A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, of the British School at Athens. Besides their own extensive excavations, Messrs. Wace and Thompson have recorded much that was hitherto accessible only in Greek: most notably, the fortified settlements of Dimini and Sesklo, which were cleared by Dr. Tsountas in 1901-3, and yielded the first specimens of the painted neolithic pottery which is the peculiar characteristic of the primitive Thessalian remains. It is finally established that the Stone Age in this region persisted until a late date in the second millennium B.C., notwithstanding the close proximity of advanced Bronze Age cultures in Crete and the Aegaeon basin from the beginning of the third millennium. It follows that the civilization of Northern Greece must be sharply differentiated from that of the south of the peninsula and of other Eastern Mediterranean lands. The connexion is plainly with the north, the Balkan countries and Central Europe; but these districts are at present insufficiently explored, and such connexions as can be traced, with the pottery of Servia, Galicia, and South Russia, are inconclusive, but suggestive of important discoveries in the future. This most remarkable, but apparently not independent, neolithic culture of Thessaly, while forming a barrier between the Aegaeon and Central European areas, cannot have been without influence upon the early civilization of the north.

At Pagasae in Thessaly, Arvanitopoulos has laid bare a large number of painted stelae, additional to those which were found a few years back.

At Rome small beginnings have been made with the great scheme for clearing the area of the imperial Fora.

The Byzantine Research and Publication Fund has more than justified its existence during its short life. With a subscription list all too small for the amount of work awaiting it, the Fund, following up the book on the great church at Bethlehem and smaller works, has brought out a sumptuous volume on the Church of Saint Eirene at Constantinople, a building of great interest in itself, to which access has been very difficult for many years past.

The volume has been uniformly well received, and should have an effect in increasing the number of subscribers.

It is intended, during the next season, to undertake the exploration of a Coptic site in Egypt, a piece of work that has been rendered possible by the liberality of Sir Ernest Cassel.

An event of some importance has taken place in the meeting of the International Historical Congress in London. For the immediate purpose of the Congress the meeting was distinctly successful, the gathering including the names of the most distinguished men in all branches of historical science, in all its diverse ramifications. The Society did its part in lending its rooms for the sectional meetings, and appointed Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte and myself as the Society's delegates. I am gratified to hear that our foreign friends have expressed themselves highly pleased with the matter brought before the meetings and with the hospitality that was offered to them in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. But for certain regrettable defects in organization, the Congress would have been an unqualified success.

In a Society constituted like ours, where the rigid enactments of our Charter involve the retirement of one half of the Council every year, there might well be an absence of continuity of policy, producing on the public mind, so far as we come into contact with it, a sense of insecurity in our judgements. My own opinion is that the retirement of ten members of the Council every year is too drastic a purging of that body, and tends to weaken its consultative quality. But the alteration of a Charter is a matter better to think of than to undertake. The results are often both unexpected and unpleasant to the petitioners, and I do not recommend any attempt of the kind.

I mention the matter because I find that, in practice, the continuity that would seem to be endangered by the renewal of the Council every two years, is in fact neutralized by the custom that sets no limit to the tenure of office by any of the officers other than the President. His term has of late years been definitely fixed, as you have every reason to remember from our late meetings to settle this very point.

I take this opportunity, Gentlemen, to express to you my high appreciation of the confidence in my conduct in this Chair, which has induced you to suspend the Statute which would, if left unchanged, have made this my last appearance as your President. While I thus tender you my thanks for giving me the opportunity of holding this high position for another year, I am fully conscious that circumstances conspired to make this suspension of the Statute, incidentally in my favour, the best way out of a

difficult situation. I trust that before the next Anniversary these difficulties will have vanished, and that the Council and the Society will decide in concert on a course ideal for the ultimate good of our body.

Although this year I am able again to submit myself to fill the office of President, the officer next in rank, our Treasurer, Mr. Philip Norman, has asked the Council to allow him to resign his post. It is common on such occasions to pass a resolution regretting the officer's decision, and thanking him for his services in the past. All this I am sure you will be very ready to do in the present case; but I am also very sure that to-day the regret and the thanks will be more than formal, and that every Fellow of the Society will say with absolute sincerity that he will be sorry to miss the familiar figure of Mr. Norman in his accustomed seat.

It has been the habit to regard his financial statements as a pleasing interlude to more serious affairs, and it was the rarest thing for any one to question the manner in which the money was spent or in which the accounts were rendered. That it has been so is no small compliment both to our Treasurer's methods and to the confidence which he personally inspired among the Fellows. As a very old friend of his, I can say that his responsible position and the high esteem in which he is held here have never surprised me, but have seemed to be the natural reward of that conscientiousness and urbanity which I regard as his two principal qualities. The office of Treasurer of this Society, though it may appear an easy task when well performed, is by no means a sinecure. It involves a good deal of attendance at the rooms at intervals not too distant, while the Treasurer's advice and knowledge are called for at every meeting of Council and Committees, as well as of the Society, and his watchful eye must ever be fixed on the acts of his generously disposed brother officers or other members of these consultative bodies. All this means a good deal of time, and Mr. Norman is no idle saunterer through life; but has one profession, if not two, probably more fascinating to him than the marshalling of the Society's accounts.

The Council felt that it could hardly take any other course than regretfully to accept Mr. Norman's resignation after sixteen years of 'good and faithful service', and to release him with their grateful thanks.

I am sure you will think we have done well in persuading Mr. Minet to allow himself to be nominated as Mr. Norman's successor. Mr. Minet is well known to most of you; I know he will prove fully worthy of our confidence, and further, that he has a very clear conception of the duties of his post.

It has been my lot, on many occasions, to deal with the subject of the nation's duty towards its ancient monuments. I am afraid that our deliberations usually ended in a resolution or an opinion condemnatory of some one, either of the Government for what seemed to us a criminal apathy, or of some public body for an excess of destructive energy. At the time it looked very much as if our consideration of the matter would be to no purpose, as if our carefully-phrased resolutions fell upon deaf ears, and our opinions would never be shared by others. Time has shown, however, that it was not so; the times, in fact, have changed, and, I think, the people with them. Every daily paper, more particularly those costing less than a penny, rises in its wrath, and prints headlines in its heaviest type, whenever an ancient monument is threatened. This is all good, and I think we can honestly claim some credit for having helped to focus public opinion on the subject. But we must keep well in mind the fact that these potent forces that we are responsible for loosing on the world may be more harmful than the former apathy unless directed into wholesome courses. We must hold the balance even between the local and the general demand, and be prepared to make concessions for utility to avert a worse mishap. There are signs that we shall be in a position to fill this useful office and justify our existence as the mother Archaeological Society of the country. The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons, which was appointed to consider the three Bills before Parliament dealing with monuments, sat during June, July, October, and November of last year, and their Report was printed in the last-named month. The witnesses examined included our Secretary Mr. Peers, Mr. Willis-Bund, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Mr. Alexander Curle, Dr. W. Martin, Mr. George Duckworth, and Sir Lewis Dibdin, while Lord Curzon and myself submitted memoranda on certain branches of the subject, and these are printed at the end of the Report.

The evidence and the Report cover the whole field dealt with by the three Bills. In one form or another the provisions of these Bills have been presented to Fellows of the Society before, and I do not propose to discuss them now. But I do desire to call the attention of the Society to the provision by which H. M. Office of Works shall be helped by an Advisory Committee consisting of gentlemen appointed by sundry public bodies, of which our Society is one. As you are aware, we have on many occasions during recent years been consulted by the Government, in its various departments, on matters of this kind. But under this Act, when it comes into force, the Society will have a voice, a permanent voice, in the administration of the Act in its archaeological bearings. This is as it should be, and the Society must

take care that its representatives are fitted for the responsibilities that will fall upon them.

One special matter that is effectively dealt with in the Report is the status of the chattels belonging to ecclesiastical bodies, and their fate under this new Bill. As the Society is aware, I have always taken a keen interest in this question, and in 1906 I drew up a memorandum with regard to the sale of Church plate, which was approved and circulated by the Council. At the time it seemed to fall flat, but I am hopeful, even now, that it may have fallen upon a genial soil and yet produce fruit. In any case the Report of the Commission takes the question up, and makes a recommendation so much to the point that I take pleasure in putting it on record here. It comes at the end of the clauses dealing with ecclesiastical buildings, and runs as follows :

‘13.—The Committee are strongly of opinion that although chattels do not come under the definition of “Ancient Monuments” as set out in Clause 18, yet such moveable property as plate and other articles of historical and artistic interest as belong either to a municipal corporation or to the Established Church, should be subject to protection similar to that extended by this Bill to fixed objects.’

Such an opinion, coming from a body so influential as this Joint Committee, can hardly fail to have due weight with Parliament, and seeing that the recommendation, if carried out, could harm nobody, it is fairly certain that it will form part of the Bill when it becomes law. One point should not be overlooked, viz. that the chattels of a municipal corporation are here bracketed with those of the Established Church. We are familiar in these rooms with the insignia of extinct municipalities, which appear to be vested in the last holder on the death of the corporation, a truly lamentable piece of devolution.

In connexion with this question of the legal alienation of Church plate, I should like to say a few words on the most recent capital instance, that is, the case of the Tong Cup. The whole story appeared in the newspapers, and I need hardly recite it at any length. The Fellows will remember that this charming example of London silversmiths’ work was shown in this room in 1896, when I described it in *Proceedings* (vol. xvi, p. 162). It was made, as shown by a cup of the year 1611 from the same hand in the Victoria and Albert Museum, about the year 1610, and was given to Tong Church by Lady Harries in 1625. It is a characteristic standing cup of the period, though of a high quality both in design and workmanship. On the 29th November last a notice appeared that the parishioners of Tong proposed

to apply for a faculty to sell the cup, and that an offer of 'nearly £3,000' had been made for it from a private source. Protests against the sale appeared, but no one who wrote appeared to know the cup, and finally, to make the matter clear, I wrote a letter to *The Times*, where it was printed on the 16th December. I gave the history of the cup, as I knew it, and gave my reasons against selling it to what is euphemistically called 'a private source'. In due time the Chancellor heard the application and declined to grant a faculty for the sale of the cup. So far, all is well, but the Chancellor must have hardened his heart very effectually to have come to this conclusion. For, as I stated in my letter, the net income of the incumbent of Tong is £110 a year, and if the parishioners could have sold their cup for £3,000, they might have had as much money again for their incumbent or for Church purposes. The cup, moreover, is useless in the church; it is a domestic vessel, bestowed in all piety no doubt, but unfitted for the church and always kept in a bank vault, an entirely unremunerative asset.

One cannot blame the people of Tong for their attempt. At the same time it is clearly improper that they or others in like positions should sell the property of the Church to the first comer with a long purse. Such things belong to England, and should remain in English possession. In my opinion the nation should buy them whenever they are held to be obsolete or useless, and pay the parishioners a good price for them. In the case of Tong, the conditions have become complex owing to the offer of what is certainly a large sum—a sum that probably no Government would feel justified in paying. But assuredly Tong would be richer if it ceded the cup to the Government for, say, £1,000, rather than keep it at an unattainable estimate of three times the amount. The question ought to be solved, and, in my judgement, it can best be solved by this frontal attack. It may be that it will arise ere long as a part of the working of the Ancient Monuments Bill. If the recommendation of the Committee that I have quoted eventually forms part of the Act, then I assume that such chattels will no longer be within the jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the diocese, but within the advisory powers of the Office of Works, and the effect of the Act upon their alienation will have to be considered, and perhaps to be interpreted. In this consideration the representative of the Society will have a voice.

As I have already said, I do not propose to deal with this Report of the Joint Committee as a whole; that would be too lengthy an undertaking on this occasion; but I do heartily commend it to every Fellow who feels an interest in the future of the ancient monuments of these islands. In some respects it may

seem drastic in its recommendations, particularly in regard to ecclesiastical property, but I feel that nothing less severe would meet the conditions. The Archaeological Congress held a special meeting to decide on its policy in this regard, and the views of both sides were very ably put before the meeting. The decision in favour of the inclusion of ecclesiastical buildings as ancient monuments was, I am sure, fully justified by the evidence and the arguments adduced, and the fact that the Joint Committee came to the same conclusion effectively shows that it was founded on a reasonable basis.

I have more than once in this room pointed out that our old Society should keep a watchful eye on the progress of specialization in the archaeological world. Past centuries have shown that this process is both continuous and inevitable, and, in most aspects, of great practical use. The question we have to ask ourselves is, how the process will affect us; what will be the result, if archaeological study continues to be subdivided into a still greater number of bodies with interests limited to specific fields? It is clear that we cannot complain, any more than the father of a vigorous and intelligent family can resent their taking the initiative at their own time. The defect of specialization is well known and recognized, though perhaps recognition alone hardly meets the evil. Archaeology is a wide field, and, both in space and method, is daily widening. No single life would suffice to master it under modern conditions, and the specialist must needs content himself with a knowledge of the principles of the science, rather than to attempt completeness of knowledge of its manifestations. Among the workers in this field, and equally among those who train them, the tendency is set strongly towards specialization, and the graduate in archaeology, as I may call him, is summoned, almost peremptorily, to devote his energies to some definite and limited study, epigraphy, early Greek culture, Roman trade, the prehistoric ages, or what not. His teachers and associates think they are consulting his best interests in urging upon him the desirability of tilling his own little plot of this archaeological field, without trespassing more than is necessary on the ground of his predecessors or contemporaries.

If there be any truth in it, and I think the experience of the past ten years makes it clear that there is, our problem is, what particular function in the body-politic will be performed by the Society of Antiquaries of London in twenty or thirty years' time? As I have said before from this chair, I am inclined to think that in the past half-century the Society has been too retiring, that it has not sufficiently asserted itself for the public good in the dignified way that is its right, that it

has not been at the pains to claim its place in the front ranks of scientific work, where it should always have the right to stand. While I confess to a sympathetic feeling towards so modest and retiring a pose, I am compelled to doubt its wisdom, and even its propriety. However modest we may be individually, however averse to submit to the glare of the footlights in our proper persons, we dare not forget that in our corporate capacity, we are, as our Charter amply shows, nothing less than trustees, the purpose of our trust being the furtherance of archæological science, while the beneficiaries are the British public and the world at large. In so far as we allow opportunity, or those who can help us to make opportunity, to drift by our doors we are false to our trust, and a persistent policy of the kind will surely lead to stranding in a backwater.

Another result of our present conditions is that many memoirs of high quality, of a kind eminently suited to our publications, are read in other places and ultimately produced in a very inadequate manner. This is nobody's gain, and yet our loss. Our ordinary meetings, for some years past, have shown a better average attendance than those of any other London society within my knowledge, while our publications are produced in a style, and on a scale, that need fear no rivals. Our library and the other similar advantages shared by the Fellows are at any rate good.

It is always pleasanter to say pleasant things than the reverse, but in this conjuncture I can only say that the fault is the Society's own, and that each Fellow cannot escape his own specific share of the burden. The Executive Committee and the officers who constitute it perform their duties so efficiently that the Society has got into the habit of expecting, and getting, every Thursday, what I may call an evening's entertainment. The Fellows arrive here, more or less in good time, quite certain of being agreeably diverted or instructed for an hour and a half. I wonder how many take the trouble to think by what means this is attained? or what number of them ever suppose that they themselves owe something to the Society? I have often heard complaints from Fellows that the Society has had rather too much of this or that side of archæology, that there have been too many evenings devoted to flint implements, or to Roman buildings, or monastic buildings, or some such plaint. My reply has always been that the complainant had the remedy to some extent in his own hands; he had but to offer a paper on a subject that would provide a little diversity, and if that were rejected he might more reasonably complain.

What the Society wants to maintain its high estate are more frequent contributions to its publications of high and substantive

archaeological interest—contributions which will make our publications a necessary possession of every one dealing with the problems of the past. Such papers are presented from time to time, but many that should come to us go elsewhere.

In making these observations, I do not wish to condemn those evenings of small things that we have from time to time. On the contrary, such relaxations are both necessary and pleasant, but they need to be varied with more solid stuff to fall into their proper relation and to be rightly appreciated.

I earnestly urge the Fellows to give some consideration to this aspect of our future, and I pass to another matter of a more agreeable nature.

After some delays—inevitable, perhaps, in the organizing of an entirely new undertaking—I am happy to be able to announce that the Franks Scholarship is now under way. The Society will doubtless remember the scheme that I roughly sketched in my Address on St. George's Day, two years ago. In suggesting it to you, I was chiefly influenced by the need for a bond between the Society and some centre where teaching in archaeology was a permanent feature of the curriculum. That a bond of the kind would be welcomed by such an institution as the University of London, particularly when enhanced by a prize even so moderate as the sum of fifty pounds, which the Society had voted to accompany the scholarship, could scarcely be doubted. The advantage to the Society, on the other hand, can hardly be expected to be so immediate, though there would be few to question the Society's ultimate gain. Meanwhile the arguments I advanced originally are, I think, still as valid as they were. Educational science in this country is hardly on so sound and practical a plan that we can afford to neglect an opening when it is found. The lines on which the Franks student will work are clearly defined; when followed they will certainly produce good results and increased knowledge in the ample field of the archaeology of Britain, while the work performed in each year by the student will inevitably create in him, if it does not already exist, a feeling for archaeological research, an interest in the history of past times and their products that cannot but react to the benefit of such a body as ours. These reasons alone justify the action of the Society, but I venture to go even further, and would invite you to maintain that such a method of spending so trifling a sum out of our income is not only in accordance with the terms of our Charter, but is a legitimate and prudent expansion of our energies. The institution of this scholarship gives, even now, in its first year of existence, signs of a useful development. The broad lines for study or research laid down by the Joint Committee of London University and the Society limited the field to the archaeology

of the British Isles and its continental relations, limits sufficiently wide to provide a training in the culture of Northern Europe, even when interpreted in their narrowest sense. During the last few weeks two Fellows have generously proposed to increase the stipend of the Franks student, on certain conditions. Mr. Horace Sandars proposed to give £50, if the student would undertake to pursue his year's research in Spain, and Sir Arthur Evans offered £25 to enable the present holder of the studentship to go abroad to study the pottery of Romano-British times, the subject he had offered. The latter proposal the Committee was able to accept, as it was practicable and even arose, in point of fact, from the discussion of the programme of the newly appointed student. Mr. Sandars's generous offer for Spanish study is, however, still open for a future year, when perhaps a student may be found to deal with the Celtic art and culture in that fascinating country and its relation to our own. Meanwhile I feel sure I may set down here the Society's appreciation of Mr. Sandars's enlightened and generous proposal, and of Sir Arthur Evans's liberality. These agreeable incidents are not only pleasant to record, but they serve to show that, from time to time, the Franks Scholarship, though modest in its beginnings, may be a more valuable prize than it would appear on paper. However this may be, I am glad to be able to congratulate the Society on the successful launching of this useful enterprise.

This, Gentlemen, concludes what I am disposed to put before you to-day, and I thank you for having so uncomplainingly borne me company through these devious and at times dry and dusty roads; and before I sit down I feel it a pleasant duty to express my appreciation of the kindness and help I have always received from my brother officers of the Society."

The following resolution was thereupon proposed by Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B., Director, seconded by Colonel JOHN WILLIAM ROBINSON PARKER, C.B., and carried unanimously:

'That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following list of those who had been elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year was read from the Chair:

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Sir Charles Hercules Read, Knt., LL.D., *President*.
 William Minet, Esq., M.A., *Treasurer*.
 Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B., *Director*.
 Charles Reed Peers, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*.
 David, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, LL.D.
 Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
 David George Hogarth, Esq., M.A.
 Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., M.A.
 Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D.
 William Munro Tapp, Esq., LL.D.
 Henry Benjamin Wheatley, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Ormonde Maddock Dalton, Esq., M.A.
 Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Esq.
 William Gowland, Esq., F.R.S.
 Sir Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
 Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., R.A.
 Colonel John William Robinson Parker, C.B.
 Harold Sands, Esq.
 Harold Clifford Smith, Esq., M.A.
 Horace Wilmer, Esq.
 James George Wood, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Pursuant to the Statutes, Chapter III, Section iii, the names of the following who had failed to pay all moneys due from them to the Society were read from the Chair, and the PRESIDENT made an entry of amoval against each name in the Register of the Society :

Edwin Joseph Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle, Esq.
 James Fenning Torr, Esq.

THURSDAY, 8th MAY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The ' Mémoires pour mes enfans ' of Marie Molinier, Baroness Montolieu de St. Hippolyte. By Henry Wagner, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Author, Wilfrid Airy, Esq.:—

1. On the origin of the British measures of capacity, weight, and length. 8vo. London, 1909.
2. On the extensive use of the avoirdupois pound in the ancient British period. 8vo. London, 1911.
3. On the ancient weights of Britain. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Author, Sir Henry H. Howorth, F.S.A.:—

1. Saint Gregory the Great. 8vo. London, 1912.
2. The birth of the English Church. Saint Augustine of Canterbury. 8vo. London, 1913.

From A. H. Bullen, Esq.:—The Elizabethan playhouse, and other studies. Second Series. By W. J. Lawrence. 8vo. Stratford-upon-Avon, 1913.

From the Author:—The insurance of ecclesiastical buildings: report of the Houses of Laymen and Convocation, 1913. By M. B. Adams. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Author:—On a domestic cartulary of the early fourteenth century. By Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1913.

From William Henry Quarrell, Esq., F.S.A.:—An engraved portrait of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

From Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A.:—An engraved portrait of Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A.

From His Honour Sir Thomas Snagge:—An eighteenth-century wood-cut by J. B. Jackson. Dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

In pursuance of the Statutes, Chapter I, Section v, Walter Knight, Earl Ferrers, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had nominated Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informing the Society of the promulgation of a law to control the search for, and property in, Ruins and Archaeological and Palaeological objects of scientific interest within the territory of the Argentine Republic.

Professor HAVERFIELD, F.S.A., read the following paper on the Excavations at Corbridge in 1912:

“The exploration of Corbridge has one peculiar feature. In general, when the uncovering of a spacious site, a Silchester, or Petronell, or Neuss, or Timgad, is continued through many years, the results may vary somewhat in amount from season to season but they agree in character; they present approximately the same kinds of interest throughout. At Corbridge, since I dug its first trial trenches in 1906, the results have continually and consistently varied in character from year to year. The first

campaign of systematic work, that of 1907, revealed a large dwelling-house with belvedere attached, overlooking the pleasant valley of the Tyne; it also yielded the Lion relief, artistically the most remarkable piece of Roman sculpture yet found in north Britain, and the curious ceramic deposit of the 'pottery store'. In 1908, *omnia alia*; there came to light great buildings of military character, two admirably constructed military granaries, and an astonishingly vast and massive structure, sometimes labelled 'Forum', which served probably as a military store-house; there were also smaller finds, bas-reliefs in stone of no great artistic interest but of much technical value, a hoard of fourth-century gold coins, and a mass of Samian which was notable as being in part imported from the Rhine. The next year, 1909, was poor in buildings, but its smaller finds included a clay mould (nicknamed after Mr. Harry Lauder) which is evidence of a local pottery fabric in barbotine, and also a bar of iron which is much the largest piece of Roman iron yet found in Britain and can be matched only on the German Limes. The same year gave us further our first clear proof that the Romans were in the Tyne valley as early as Agricola. In the fourth campaign, 1910, the excavators were occupied mainly with the further exploration and many problems of the 'store-house'. In 1911 the western part of the site was unearthed, and its buildings proved to be wretched huts and yards. But from one of the poorest of these was rescued by far the richest hoard of Roman gold coins that has yet been found in northern Britain, while the ballast of a main street was found to shelter a whole collection of inscriptions and sculptures which had been used up to make the roadway. Other sites have yielded remains as important as Corbridge; I know none which has yielded so varied a series of noteworthy surprises.

Two reasons help to explain this feature of Corbridge. In the first place, its occupation was not normal. It was neither military nor civil, but something that partook of both. Most of its remains seem to be connected with the army; its inscriptions, for example, are military almost throughout. But no clear vestige of castrametation has yet been traced, nor any outline of fort or fortress, though it is likely enough that, in the Agricolan period at least, there was here a small fort. On the other hand, we can detect no public buildings nor well-to-do houses such as are suitable to a town proper, and while the civilian elements seem to be more numerous than anywhere else in the north, unless at Carlisle, they are in themselves poor enough. *Corstopitum* was—so at least I have ventured to conjecture—a store-base for the armies and garrisons maintained to the north of it during the second and early third centuries. As such it would require, along with military buildings, some not purely military popula-

tion, and if I had to suggest a modern parallel to it—a rash proceeding—I might think of the large incoherent villages which spring up round an Aldershot or round a colliery or industrial ‘works’. Secondly, Corbridge was a border site; it was liable to the recurrent destructions of border warfare. In its long life of 300 years we can see that these destructions occurred often; perhaps indeed they occurred oftener than on most border sites, or else they were more thorough. At every turn we meet the signs of interruption and disaster, followed by new occupation by new men. Even the great bar of iron which I have mentioned above was found standing incomplete in a furnace, three-quarters of the way through the process of its building up. A site which was neither normal in itself, nor marked by the continuous orderly life of Silchester or Timgad, cannot fail to be full of surprises.

Last summer was like its predecessors at Corbridge; that is, it was quite unlike any of them. Our Fellow Mr. R. H. Forster, who (as usual) directed the work, was engaged on the south side of the main road, nearly opposite the great ‘store-house’ and the granaries. This is almost the centre of *Corstopitum*, so far as we know it; it is close to the point where many carved and inscribed stones had been found in the road-ballast. The position seemed to promise one or two imposing structures and many interesting minor finds. Nothing of the sort turned up. Small objects were unusually few. Buildings were peculiarly abundant; the two acres which we uncovered in 1912 were thicker with them than any previously explored part of the site. But these buildings were not a bit like our earlier finds. Those had been either magnificent or squalid; the discoveries of 1912 take a middle place, both in their size and in the character of their masonry, which is good but not very good. Finds of pottery and coins suggest that they were perhaps erected about the middle or near the end of the second century,¹ and I incline to suspect that they were at first meant to house soldiers guarding the granaries and stores or to serve other military purposes. They seem to resemble certain buildings which occur in military posts rather than either the residences or the shops of civilians in Roman Britain. They were, however, greatly altered during the 200 and more years of their existence, and we cannot recover their history as we might wish. I propose in this paper to describe three of them in detail. Two of these are, I believe, official buildings of one sort

¹ The area uncovered in 1912 showed at several points clear traces of earlier occupation, going back to the Flavian age, both floors and walls and pottery and coins dating them, but no definite plans could be recovered to indicate their character or extent.

or another; the third may have been a dwelling-house, at least for some part of its existence.

I take first a small apsidal structure, no. XL in the excavation list (figs. 1, 2). It consists of a rectangular¹ hall, with an apse at the west end, a door at the east end, another door in the north wall near the north-east corner, and, outside the east end of the building, bases as if for a portico supported by four wooden columns; it measured 20 ft. in width and 33 ft. in length, apse included. The walls were coated with stucco; the floor was paved with flags, beneath which were the strangest and most irregular drains—if drains they were—that I have ever seen on a Roman site. At some unknown date or dates this original structure was altered. The two doors were built up, and we must suppose that another door was opened, possibly near the north-west corner, which has been destroyed too completely to permit us to say whether there was or was not a door, but which is the only possible position. The floor also was raised, and one or two rooms resembling a poor cottage were built up outside the eastern apse. The finds made in and near this building were few. Pottery was rare; such as it was, it was taken to suggest occupation in the end of the second and the greater part of the next two centuries. Two fragments of a military inscription mentioning Calpurnius Agricola, governor of Britain about A.D. 162, were found close to it; whether they belonged to it is another matter.

If we should try to identify the original use of the building, the most natural guess would be a small temple. Apses are, no doubt, not very common in small oblong Roman temples, but they are by no means unknown. I may quote an example which was recalled to my memory the other day by the kindness of Dr. Sticotti,² a small temple at Doclea, in what is now Montenegrin territory. This is 46½ ft. long and 32 ft. wide in external measure, and has a porch, a square *cella*, and an apse (fig. 3). It may, however, be thought that the space which would form the *cella* of the temple at Corbridge is much too long and narrow for the purpose, that its north door is irregular and its portico inadequate. Oblong apsidal buildings are, indeed, not so rare in the Roman world that we can venture to be quite positive about the object of the building now in question. There is, for

¹ It will be understood that the laying out of this, as of most Roman buildings, is not mathematically true and that the hall is only approximately rectangular.

² Doclea had two small temples of this kind which were examined in 1893 by Mr. J. A. R. Munro and some other Oxford scholars (*Archaeologia*, lv. 54). Fuller details have now been obtained by Austrian explorers (Sticotti, *Die römische Stadt Doclea*, Wien, 1913, pp. 65 foll.).

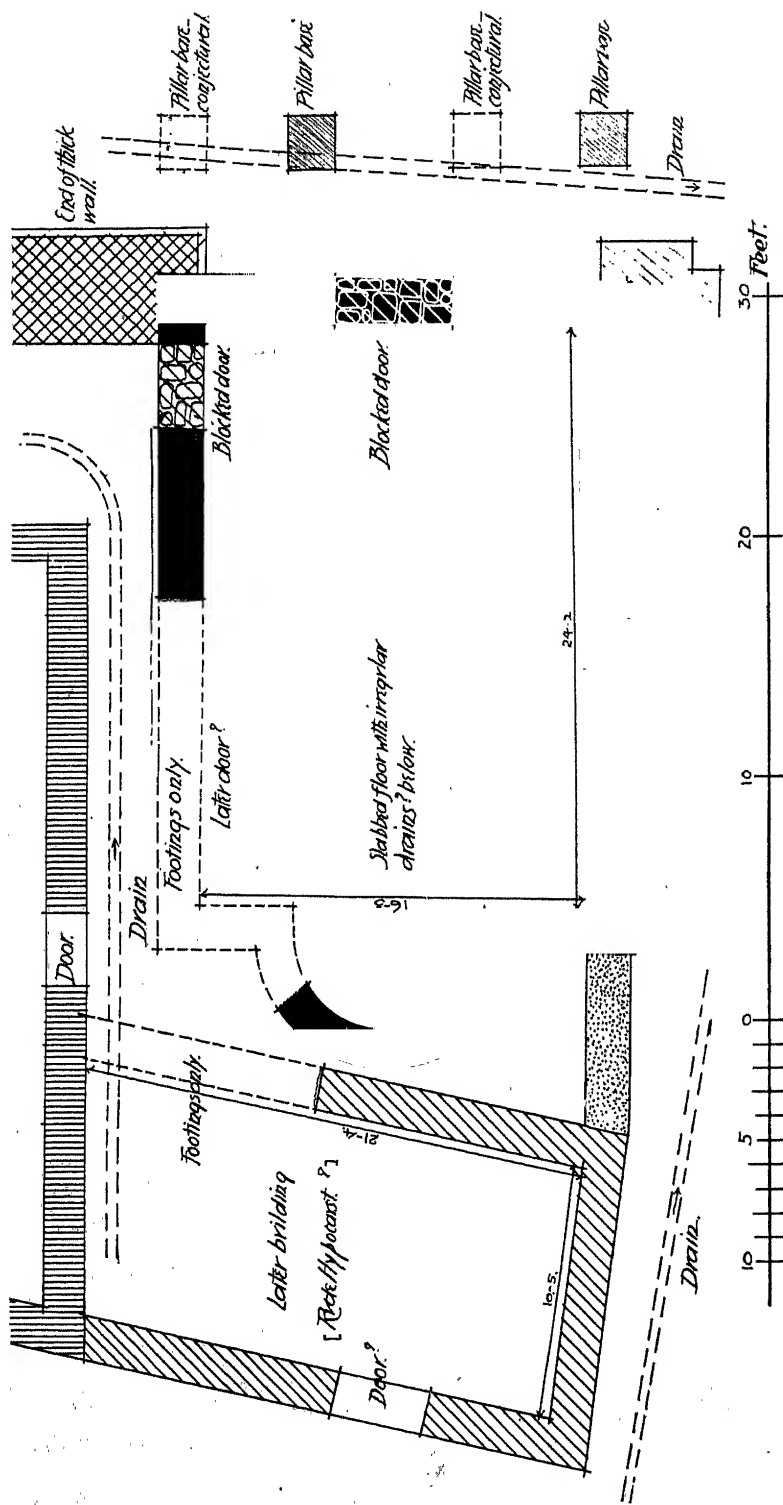


Fig. 1. PLAN OF SMALL APSIDAL BUILDING, PERHAPS A TEMPLE. (Surveyed and drawn by Mr. J. G. N. Clift.)

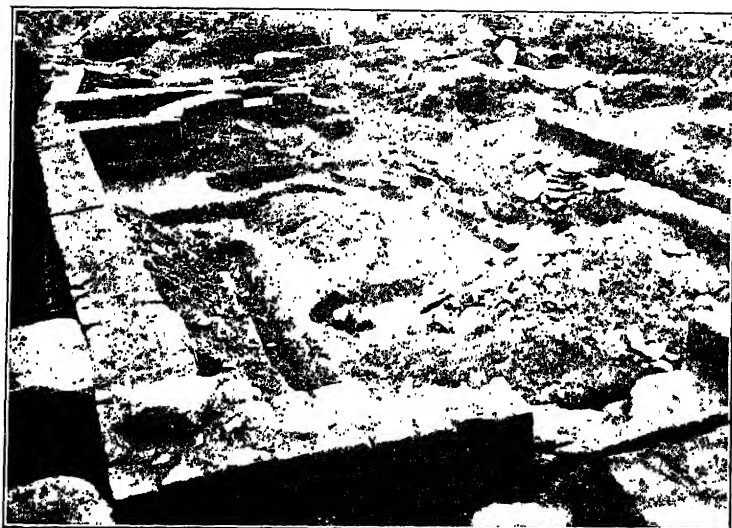


Fig. 2. VIEW OF SMALLER APSIDAL BUILDING FROM THE EAST END, SHOWING DRAINS (?) BENEATH THE EARLIEST FLOOR. (FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. R. H. FORSTER.)



Fig. 5. VIEW OF LARGER APSIDAL BUILDING FROM NORTH-EAST CORNER. (PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. R. H. FORSTER.)

a, Apse; b, Cellar and steps (roped space); c, Original north-east corner; d, Pedestal of the second structure.

example, a hall of much the same shape and size (33 ft. by 48 ft.) in the 'Villa' at Sarratt in Hertfordshire, which can hardly be a temple.

The second building which I will notice (no. XLV) is a larger edifice, in greatest extent about 53 ft. by 60 ft. It also is apsidal, and the apse is again at the west end; but this apse does not belong to the original structure. That seems to have measured 37 ft. by 44 ft. (fig. 4, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*), and to have contained three rooms, placed in a row, the largest in the middle. From the middle room a flight of twelve steps descended into a cellar

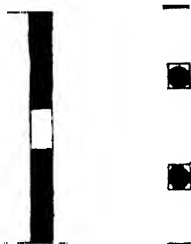


Fig. 3. Small Temple at Doclea (after Sticotti.)

of nearly 7 ft. by 9 ft. floor space, which was plainly part of the original structure, and which stood underneath the southern room. In front of these rooms was an enclosed space, which may have been partly roofed, though the central portion at least seems to have been open.¹ In the east wall, of which little remains, there are signs as of an entrance opposite the central and largest room.

Such was the original structure. At a later date or dates it was extended (*b*, *f*, *g*, *h*, on plan). An apse was built on, outside and west of the central room. The cellar was (in all probability) filled up. A pedestal about 6 ft. by 7 ft. in size, made up of a column base from some earlier structure and other old building stones, was planted in the space which I suggest to have been unroofed. The original east wall, *cd*, seems to have been demolished, and a new and longer outer wall, *fg*, was built 6 ft. further east, and any arch or roof in this part of the building must then have disappeared. Lastly, three or four rooms, one of them appa-

¹ The large irregular flags which form the foundation of the walls of this building jut out in such a way as to suggest two arches at the points where *ARCH?* are marked on fig. 4. In that case, the two sides of this half of the building may have been roofed, though not perhaps completely closed in, while the central part was wholly open.

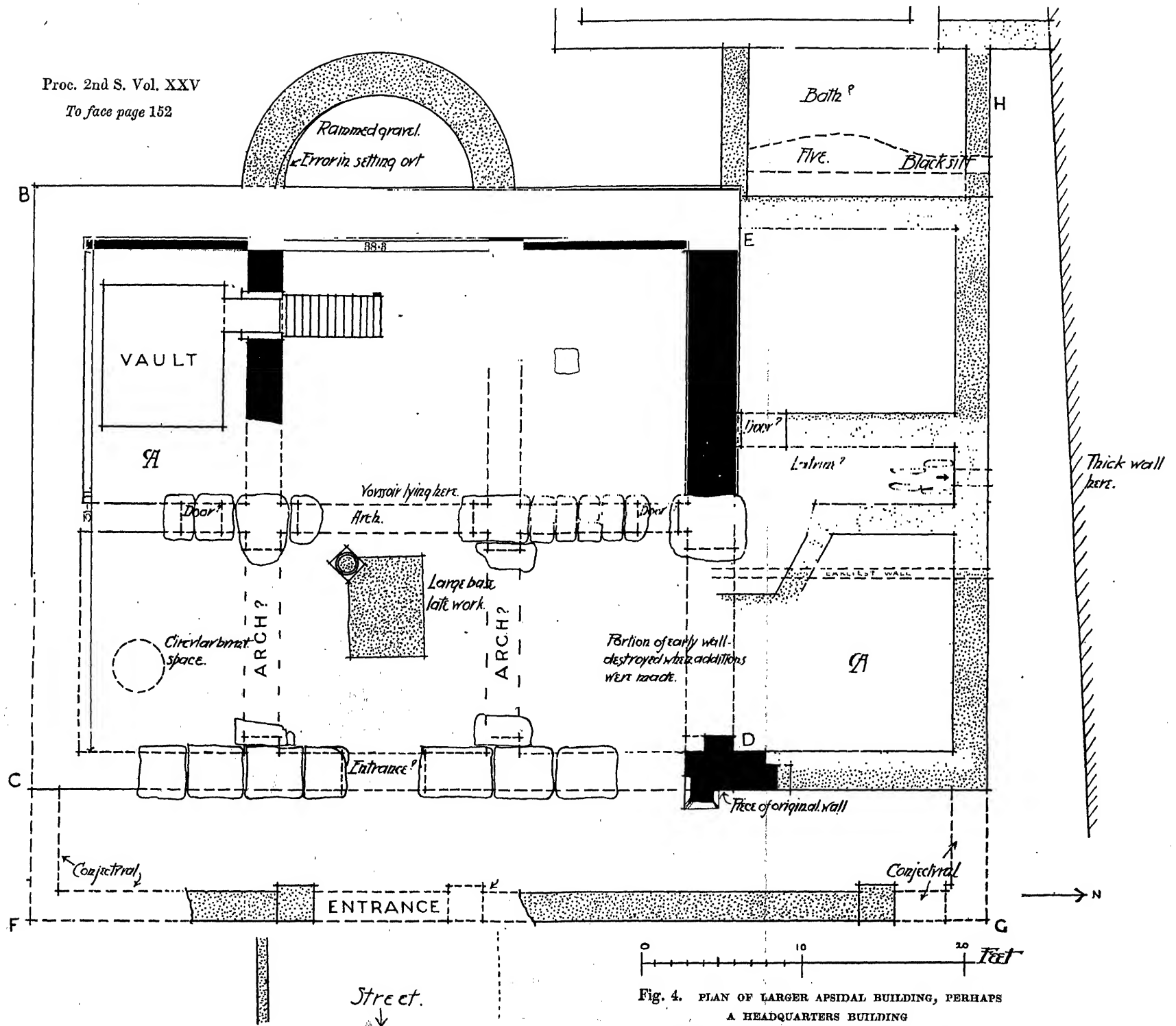
rently a latrine, were built on to the north side of the original structure (C, D, E, H). Whether these changes took place at one moment or at various dates is naturally uncertain, but it is obvious that they may well have all occurred together.

The finds made in this building are interesting and important. When the vault was cleared out, an altar dedicated *Disciplinæ Augustorum leg. ii Aug.*, that is, 'erected to the Discipline of the Emperors by the Legio II Augusta,' was found on the steps, lying on its side with its base uppermost; it was almost perfect, but seemed not to have been quite finished by the stone-cutter. Part of another inscription, dilapidated and damaged by fire, was found lying loose at the bottom of the steps; it had been set up by a *vexillatio* (detachment) of the Sixth Legion, serving under an officer whose name is lost but who may have been (if we can conjecture from two letters) Virius Lupus, governor of Britain about A.D. 197. *Disciplina* (*sic*) occurs on another altar found in the Mural region, at Castlesteads in Cumberland, which can be dated to about A.D. 200, while Septimius Severus, who was then ruling, is called on an African inscription *vindex et conditor Romanæ disciplinæ*. It is not unlikely, therefore, that both of the Corbridge inscriptions belonged to the same date, and that the building with which we are dealing was wrecked and two of its inscriptions thrown into its cellar in one of the disturbances which ultimately brought Severus himself to Britain in A.D. 208.¹ A third inscription found outside the building, west of the apse, will be noticed further on.

Another but undatable find was a rather coarse bas-relief (3 ft. high) of Hercules brandishing a club and engaged, apparently, in conflict with the Lernaean Hydra—of which latter only small detached fragments survive: behind stands an attendant. Hercules, of course, fits in well with the Roman army of the early third century.² A torso of a Genius or Bonus Eventus was discovered near. The smaller finds were few. The coins and pottery are taken by Mr. Newbold and Mr. Craster to date to some extent from the middle or end of the second century, but mainly from the third and fourth centuries. One coin of Valentinian I was detected by Mr. Forster between two floors of *opus signinum* in the most north-westerly of the rooms which (as I have said) were at some time or other added to the original

¹ For the Castlesteads stone see *CIL*. vii. 896, as corrected in *Eph. Epigr.* ix. 605; for the African inscription, Dessau, *Inscr. Select.* 446. It should, however, be added that *Disciplina* is represented on coins of Hadrian and possibly of Pius, and that an altar to her was dug up from the well of the Headquarters building at Birrens in 1895, which is unlikely to be of so late a date as A.D. 200. (See *Eph. Epigr.* ix. 615, and these *Proceedings*, xvi. 195.)

² Domaszewski, *Religion des römischen Heeres*, pp. 7, 49.



structure. I should also note that deep underneath the buildings which I have been describing were vestiges of earlier floors and walls and sherds of pottery belonging to the late first and early second century.

We may now try to trace the history and determine the use of this building. It seems to have been erected on ground previously occupied by an earlier structure, and its pottery and inscriptions combine to refer its erection to the later part of the second century. Soon after, perhaps at the very outset of the third century, it was destroyed and its vault filled up. Later still, how much later we cannot tell, it was restored and enlarged by the addition of an apse, and it may well be that its other extensions, eastwards and northwards, belonged to the same date. Part of it at least remained in use, and a new floor was put down, in the second half of the fourth century. As a whole, it may best be compared, both in its first and in its second form, with the structure conventionally known as the 'praetorium' or Headquarters in Roman *castella*. A dominant feature in the 'praetorium' is a row of rooms, three or more usually five, opening on to a small courtyard in front of them. The central room, which was often the largest, was the shrine containing the altars for the official worship of the regiment and its standards, and under it, or under an adjacent room, is often found a cellar for the military chest, which closely resembles the Corbridge cellar. Add to this the fact that an altar to Discipline fits in very well with the Headquarters of a military post and that one such altar actually occurred in the Headquarters of Birrens, as I have just mentioned, and the identification of our structure with a 'praetorium' becomes a pardonable conjecture. It is not quite a normal 'praetorium'. But neither is the site a normal fortress; we might almost expect that whatever Headquarters was established in it would also miss the normal shape.

There has been some talk, I believe, of identifying our structure with a Christian church. That suggestion was first made before the building had been properly dug out and when it was supposed to have consisted of a nave and two aisles running its full length. When further digging showed that the three rooms filled only half of the structure and also that the apse was an addition, the reasons for this view—never very strong—fell entirely away. Indeed, I cannot think that the plan of the military Headquarters has really much in common with the normal plans of the earliest Christian churches.

The third building which I wish to notice (the southern half of Site XXXIX in the excavation list) is much harder to unravel. Mr. J. G. N. Clift, to whom I owe the plans of the two apsidal buildings (figs. 1 and 4), has been good enough to furnish me

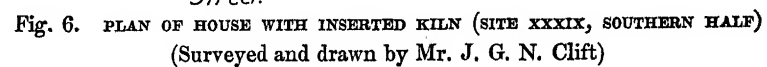
with a plan of this building also, as surveyed by himself (fig. 6), and to accompany it by a note on its possible history :

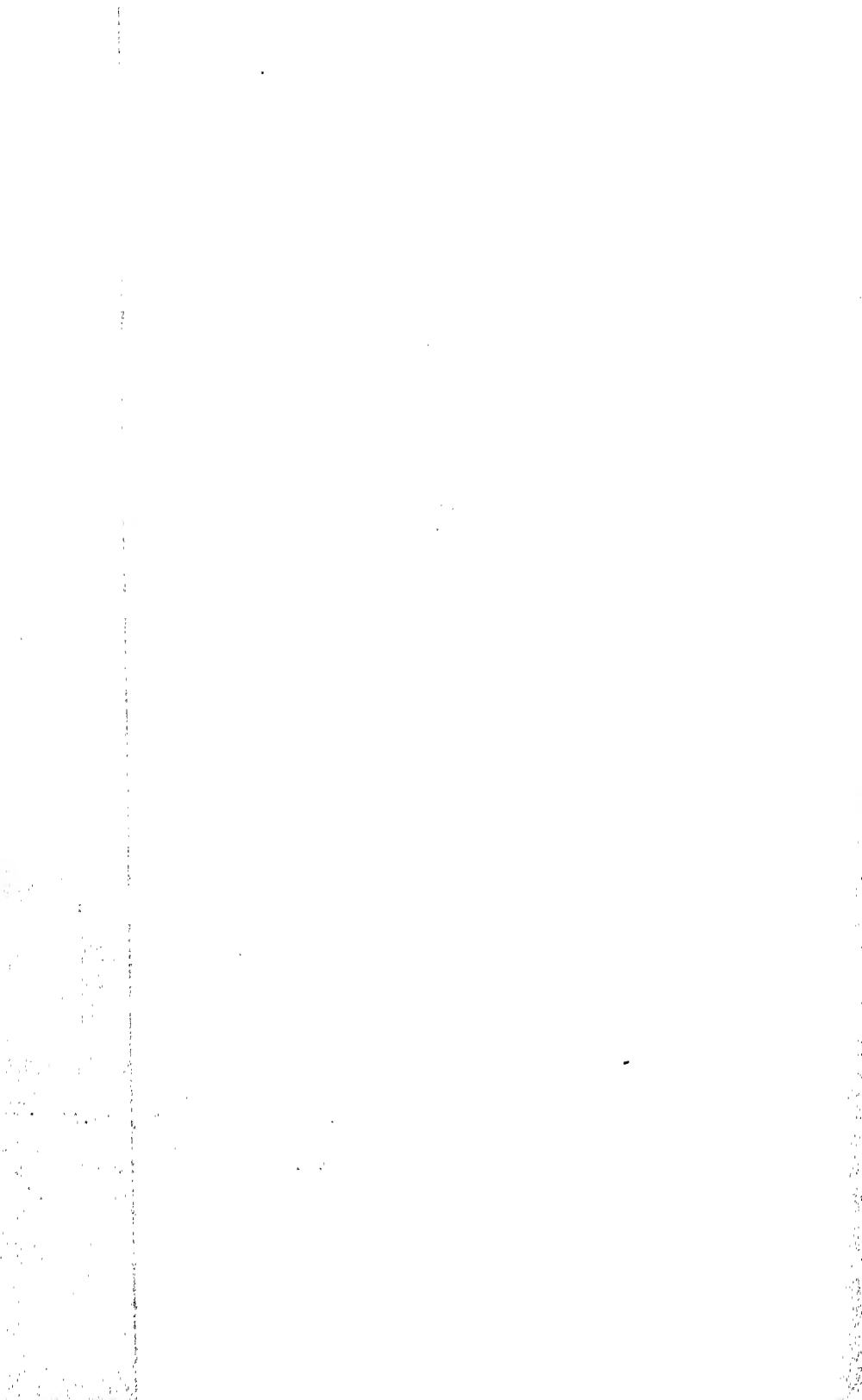
‘Originally the building consisted of five chambers (A on plan) disposed round three sides of a sixth space, B, which was in all probability a room and not an unroofed court. To the west of this group of chambers there was at first a space which was presumably an open area (C on plan) ; still further to the west, and abutting on the street, was a long narrow fore-building (D on plan), 6 ft. 2 in. wide, which may have been a low range grouped about an entrance or an open loggia. It is in any case fairly clear that D formed part of the original structure, since the wall across the north end of both C and D, though only its footings and foundations survive, seems clearly to be of the same character and age as the walls which they adjoin ; at both ends there is evidence in the still existing masonry that the wall had been destroyed and axed down at the junction.

‘The first evident change in the structure was the demolition of the wall dividing B from the room north of it and the insertion into parts of both rooms of a chamber with new south and west walls, marked on the plan as of Period II. This new room had a door (later blocked up) on the south side and another in its SE. corner. The Third Period brought the destruction of the external walls of the house in the NW. corner of the site (north end of C, D) and the incorporation of part of a building immediately adjoining it on the north side. About the same time the potter’s kiln may perhaps have been built and a passage formed along the south side of the room introduced in Period II. Period IV was marked by the construction of walls across B and C (see plan) and by the consequent destruction of the rooms affected. This alteration divided the site into three portions : (1) three original chambers (AAA) facing the east street ; (2) two chambers, a yard and outbuildings, in the SW. corner ; and (3) a chamber, the kiln, a yard and workshops, in the NW. corner. In Period V the northern of the three original eastern chambers was incorporated in the premises devoted to the potter, while the last alteration traceable (Period VI) consisted in the construction of a small wall in the middle of the east side and the laying down a cement floor in a space enclosed by it. The masonry of the building, as a whole, is not of the best quality, but its earlier parts are fairly good if judged by other Corbridge work, while each successive change shows falling off in craftsmanship.’

This history of the building is, of course, put forward only as a conjectural solution of a very complex problem ; details in it will, no doubt, be interpreted differently by others. But it shows well the number of changes which in the course of 200 years the building underwent.

A feature of special interest, and one which fortunately admits of little doubt, is the pottery kiln inserted at some comparatively late period into the north-western of the rooms marked A on the plan and built in between a wall of the original structure and a secondary addition. Of the actual kiln there remained only the lowest story, that is, the firing chamber, which was open at both ends in quite unusual fashion ; from this, six still visible apertures conducted the heat towards the upper and vanished portions of the kiln. Round it lumps of local clay lay ready for





use, and close by were many specimens of the ware actually baked in the kiln—light red or buff-coloured dishes and trays, some of them of considerable size, and a very few similar dark-coloured pieces; in a neighbouring room (the north-eastern of those marked A) were little water-troughs in which the potter could knead his clay, and indeed there was clay inside them. The ware made in this kiln was, both in colour and in shape, somewhat unlike the ordinary wares which have occurred in our excavations, though we had met with a few pieces of the same colour, and some of the same shape but dark-coloured. It is possible that the kiln had not been very long in use when some disaster put an end to it or to its potter. About its date I venture no conjecture; Mr. Newbold, who examined the pieces, suggests nothing more definite than the third or fourth century.

One more structural feature calls for mention. This is a network of thick walls, mostly some 5 ft. across, and adorned on one side (never on both sides) with a shapely plinth. We had met bits of these curious structures before and had conjectured that they would perhaps turn out to be strong enclosure walls for special portions of Corstopitum. But the additional pieces traced in 1912 disprove this guess; the walls were found running about and among the other buildings in a way which makes defence or enclosure a most improbable explanation. At present the only hypothesis which seems even possible is one due to Mr. P. Newbold—that these walls form the substructures for a system of water-channels or small aqueducts serving various buildings in the later days of Corstopitum. The whole site is one on which wells, unless very deep, would be no use, and we know from the discoveries of 1907-8 that water was actually brought from the high ground north of Corbridge down to the fountain on the main street, by means of an open water-channel in stone supported on a long clay embankment. If the thick walls now in question supported further aqueducts, they must have been sadly in the way. But they would have been no less necessary and no greater hindrance than the clay embankment of the proven aqueduct, which cut across the northern half of the site with little regard for communication between the buildings which it divided.

I conclude with the smaller finds. They are unusually few. Four inscriptions are noteworthy; I have already mentioned three, and I may add a few words on the fourth, which is, in its way, very remarkable. It is a building stone with two lines of letters LEGXXXV|COHVII. This, as it stands, seems to denote the Seventh Cohort of the Thirtieth Legion Ulpia Victrix, which garrisoned Lower Germany from about A.D. 120 till very late in the Empire. This legion is not known ever to have sent men to Britain, though other Rhenish legions did, and

there is no obvious reason why it should not have done so on occasion. Had it done so, however, we might have expected a rather different form of inscription, with some such term as *vexillatio*, and a curious feature in the lettering shows that the matter is more complicated than that. It is clear on the stone itself that the inscription, as first cut, was LEG XXV, and that the third X was inserted at a later date in the space between G and X and inserted somewhat rudely. This suggests that some visitor to Corbridge, perhaps a soldier who had served in or been familiar with the Thirtieth in Germany, may have added the X for Auld Lang Syne. It is, however, a more than ordinary coincidence that Mr. Kipling, writing *Puck of Pook's Hill* long before this stone was found, introduced Legion XXX and its Cohort VII as serving near Corbridge late in the fourth century, about A.D. 388. He must have drawn both legion and cohort from his own imagination; we might wish that his imagination would anticipate a few other finds. Our stone in any case can hardly be as late as 388. Probably it was first set up in the second century and its surface is so little worn that it must have been buried fairly soon after it was set up. It was found close to Site XLV, the second of the buildings which I described above, lying outside the apse, and it is tempting to think that it first stood in a wall of that building and was buried in the same destruction which threw the altar of Disciplina down the steps of the cellar.

Sculptured stones of any interest were rare. I have already noted that Site XLV yielded a bas-relief of Hercules and part of a sculpture in the round, a male figure draped from the waist downwards (head, legs, and one arm lost), which must have represented a Genius or Bonus Eventus. Another stone, 2 ft. high, was carved with curiously unclassical ornament (fig. 7). Of the smaller objects a few are worth noting. A bronze figurine of Mercury; a bronze ewer, nearly a foot high (fig. 8); a small bronze plaque on which is engraved a figure of Victory marching rapidly across a tinned-white background (fig. 9.6); and the neck or shoulderpiece of a helmet (ibid. 1), are interesting bronze pieces. Among the brooches is a swastika brooch of a second-century type, common enough in Germany but less often recorded in Britain (ibid. 3). A small disc brooch with a figure of a man and horse is unfortunately too ill-preserved for description (ibid. 2). Among bone objects the most notable is a piece 4 in. long, which bears in relief a draped and hooded female figure holding in her hand a cup or bowl with fruits; probably she is to be regarded as seated, but the perspective is uncertain; the lower part of the figure has not survived (ibid. 4). This seems to be one of the Mother Goddesses who are usually

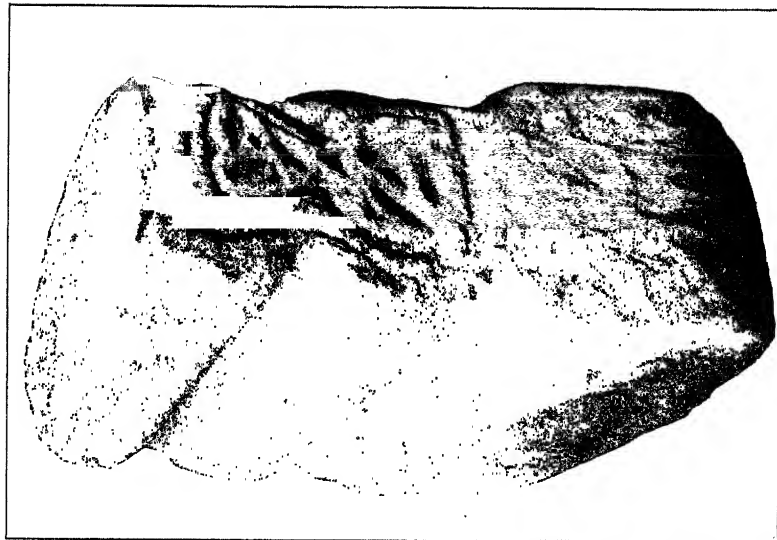


Fig. 7. CARVED STONE

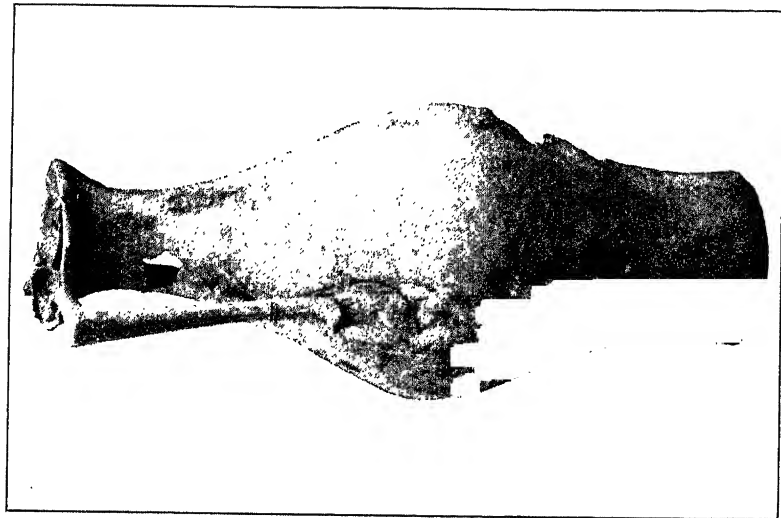


Fig. 8. BRONZE EWER



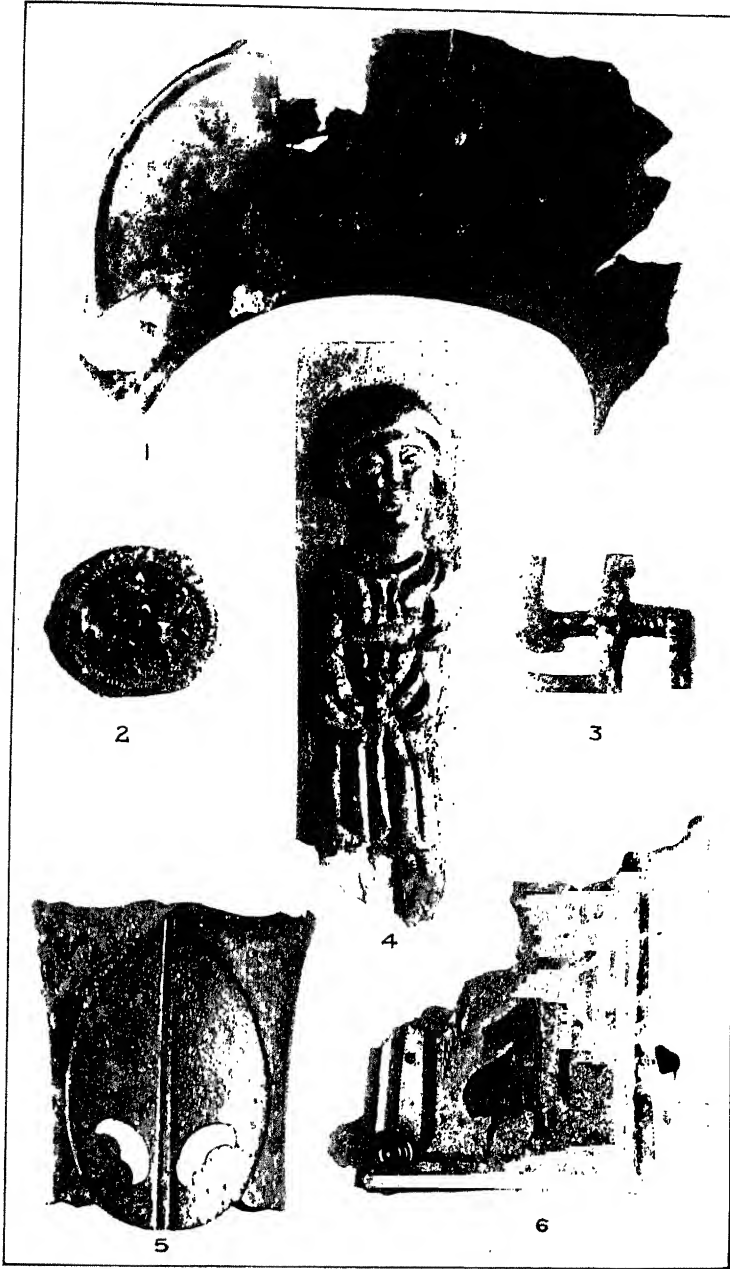


Fig. 9. BRONZE AND BONE OBJECTS



depicted in triads, seated, holding baskets of fruit in their lap and wearing hoods not unlike our figure. If this be so, it is possible that two more similar bone figures not yet found formed the rest of a set. Among iron objects I may refer to some javelin-points, arrow-heads, and other iron weapons and implements found lying around some small hearths suitable for smiths, in what must have been a shed or yard; here obviously we may trace the presence of soldiers."

Professor GOWLAND asked the length of the kiln, as a long kiln might have had two holes for stoking. It was also conceivable that if the pottery was not to be discoloured in firing, a double fire-place was used so as to introduce air and so counteract the effect of the smoke.

Mr. BUSHÉ-FOX thought that the kiln might have had a clay wall at one end, the side-walls being of stone; the top was almost certainly of clay. He would be more ready to accept the buildings shown as barracks when he had seen similar plans elsewhere. On a two days' visit he had come to the conclusion that the buildings in question had been used for industrial purposes. Part consisted of a central courtyard with rooms opening upon it. He inquired whether any praetorium like that described had ever been found in any Roman town as distinct from a camp; and was interested to know what use was made of the building when it ceased to be a praetorium. With regard to the aqueduct theory, he remarked that whereas the channel formed principally of clay was alone found on the north side of the street, the walls said to be connected with the supply on the south side were all substantially built, and furnished with a plinth. There were buildings north of the street not served by any aqueduct at all, and it was curious that a watercourse should have such geometrical turns, and that no channelled stone had been found south of the road. He had seen a rich find of pottery at Corbridge from a low level, dating between A.D. 80 and 90, that formed a valuable link in the pottery series; and he looked forward to see an illustrated report of the find. The date of the pottery kiln was also an important point, calling for liberal illustration. There was some evidence of a break in the occupation of Corbridge between 110 and 120 or 130, coinciding with the destruction of the Ninth Legion, and further excavation might bring to light further evidence on that head.

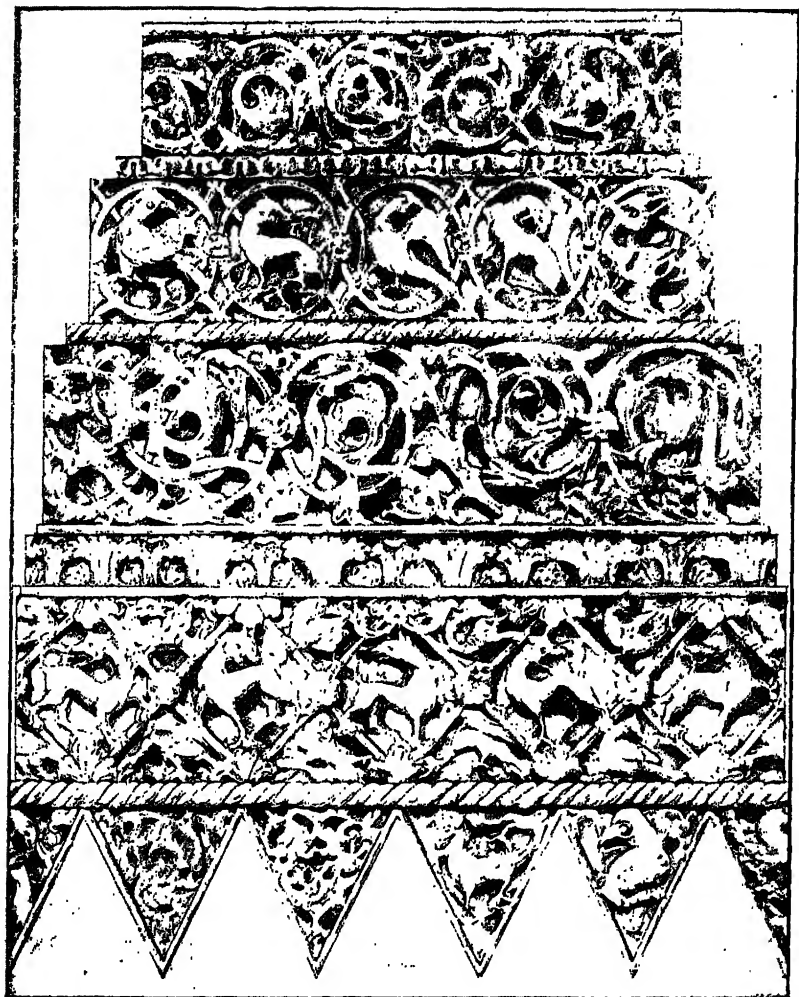
Mr. STEPHENSON inquired whether the first and second lines of the inscribed altar were of the same date, as the lettering was not uniform and the cohort seemed to have been added subsequently.

MR. QUARRELL asked for details of the stone used at Corbridge : had any different qualities been noticed, as at the Saalburg ?

Professor HAVERFIELD, in reply, apologized for the absence of Messrs. Forster and Clift, and mentioned that most of the pottery found near the kiln was of a light colour. The alleged barracks were similar in some respects to some at Neuss and Petronell, and probably the central square was not open, as there was no drain in the middle of it. The aqueduct theory held the field, and though he had once thought the walls were defensive, the contrary had since been proved by the line they followed. The sharp turns were not fatal to the aqueduct theory, as they would tend to check a too strong current. The stone used was almost always local, but he could give no detailed information on the point. The illustration of the Corbridge reports had been a difficulty, and they had to decide whether to spend their funds on the excavations and the report, or mainly on excavation. Both the hoards of gold coins had been transferred to the British Museum, on the understanding that they should not be distributed but kept intact. They had been taken over from the finders and other claimants by the Treasury ; and with the proceeds the Excavating Committee had been able not only to pay the workmen the bullion value of the find as previously agreed upon, but also to add nearly £300 to the excavation account.

Professor W. R. LETHABY, F.S.A., read the following note on the Wolverhampton Cross shaft :

" This remarkable pillar stands in the parish churchyard ; it is of red sandstone, about 14 ft. high and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and rises from a round stone some 7 ft. in diameter. It is now terribly decayed, but fortunately a cast of it was taken between thirty and forty years ago, which is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is only by careful examination that any clear idea can be got of the elegant patterns carved in bands around the circular shaft of the cross. Having become interested in making these out as far as possible, I suggested to Miss Dorothy Martin of the Royal College of Art, that she should make a drawing, restoring the carving to some extent. This with much patience she did, and the result is here illustrated (see plate). The drawing is now in the Print Room of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The cross-shaft was illustrated by a careful woodcut in the *Builder* in the year 1872, but the patterns cannot be understood from that engraving. Only by comparing different parts and following all the indications can the decorative scheme be made out. It used to be called the Dane's Cross, and some of the creatures carved on it were said



EXTENDED DRAWING OF THE ORNAMENT ON THE WOLVERHAMPTON
CROSS-SHAFT (RESTORED)

to be ravens—probably the big-headed bird in one of the triangles is one of these. When the Archaeological Association met at Wolverhampton in 1872, Mr. G. M. Hills stated that he had examined the top of the column ‘and found evidence of provision for the insertion and fixing of another stone, probably a cross’. He thought that the carvings in the triangles were the symbols of the evangelists and that there had been figures below; but this was quite visionary.

Several crosses in the midland counties have circular shafts. Usually they change from the round to the square form about half-way up. ‘The junction between the two’, says Mr. Romilly Allen, ‘is marked by a band of interlaced work or moulding. . . . Sometimes the shafts are entirely cylindrical and of greater diameter, as at Wolverhampton, Masham, and Wilne. The pillar at Wilne has been converted into a font.’ This pillar had a band of animals; two pairs, I think, face to face, with interlacing tails, and about 18 in. high. It may be remarked that the most important animals on the Wolverhampton Cross are in pairs. The Masham shaft is covered with tiers of arcades containing figures. Messrs. Prior and Gardner say that these are Christ and the Apostles. The niches here are like Romanesque arcades of the eleventh century. The decoration of the Wolverhampton Cross seems to be advanced Romanesque work not earlier than the twelfth century. It is certainly an extraordinary work. The bands of carving are drawn of different lengths, because the shaft diminishes upwards, the decrease is shown in steps only for convenience, the surface is really continuous. The question may be raised whether it would not be wise to shelter this fine monument in the church.”

Mr. BILSON said he saw no objection to assigning the Wolverhampton carving to the third quarter of the twelfth century, and quite agreed with the author.

The PRESIDENT thought the interest of the exhibit ought not to be measured by the amount of discussion, and most would agree that the drawings were quite novel and highly interesting. It struck him that the refinement in the drawing of the animals was hardly in agreement with the date proposed, but it was premature to date the monument before seeing the original. The artist might unconsciously have altered the style of the work to an appreciable extent, and with all the goodwill in the world it was difficult to give the feeling of a carving in the round by means of a developed elevation.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 22nd MAY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Romano-British inscriptions of 1890-1912. By F. Haverfield, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1913.

From the Author:—Fourth interim report of the excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1912. By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. Dorchester, 1913.

From the Author:—Catalogue of Exhibition of Original Documents of Shakespearean interest, Public Record Office, 19 April, 1913. By William Martin, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1913.

From the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios é Investigaciones científicas:—

1. Medina Azzahra y Alamiya. Por D. Ricardo Velázquez Bosco. 8vo. Madrid, 1912.
2. Materiales de Arqueología española. Cuaderno primero. Por M. Gómez-Moreno y J. Pijoán. 8vo. Madrid, 1912.
3. Escuela española de Arqueología é Historia en Roma. Cuadernos de Trabajos I. 8vo. Madrid, 1912.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 5th June, 1913, and the list of the candidates to be put to the ballot was read.

In pursuance of the Statutes, Chapter I, Section v, Courtenay Charles Evan, Baron Tredegar, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

E. THURLOW LEEDS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited two matrices of seals for recognizances under the Statute Merchant for Oxford, on which he communicated the following note:

“The matrices exhibited came to my notice early in 1912 in the course of collecting material for an exhibition held in connexion with the Millenary of the first mention of Oxford in written history. When I asked Mr. R. Bacon, the Town Clerk, whether disused seals of the city existed, he produced these matrices, and as I thought it desirable that their existence should be recorded, I am now able, by kind permission of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Oxford, to exhibit them to the Society this evening. The whole subject of these seals for recognizances under the Statute Merchant has been fully dealt with elsewhere in the *Proceedings* of the Society, by the late Dr. C. S. Perceval, formerly Treasurer of the Society, and also by Mr. W. H. St. John

Hope; their accounts should be referred to.¹ As will be seen from those communications, the seals were issued to towns under Edward I. The seal had to be 'of two pieces',² the greater or king's seal held by the mayor, and the counter-seal or clerk's seal, those exhibited being two such pieces, but of widely different dates. I have been unable to discover any details as to when the act was extended to Oxford. Dr. Perceval concluded that, although not mentioned even in the Ordinances of *temp.* Edw. II, 1312, yet it must have been among the first, as the type of the first larger seal is identical with that of no less than five other towns



Fig. 1. CAST FROM MATRIX OF THE 'KING'S SEAL' (TEMP. RICH. II). (3)

to which the 'Statute' was transmitted under Edward I. Of the earliest Oxford king's seal only impressions are extant. One in the British Museum³ shows the device, namely, the king's bust, full face, crowned, charged on the breast with a lion of England, between two triple-towered castles. Within the border S' EDW' R RECOGN' APD' OXONIA'. This is accompanied by the counter-seal with the device of an Ox, *statant guardant*, with tail recurved over the back, in a Ford, and the legend BOS OXONIE. Neither of the matrices of these two earlier impressions is apparently now in existence. To Oxford, however, a special interest attaches as it appears to be the only town which on the demise of the king had the king's seal destroyed

¹ *Proceedings*, vii. 107, ix. 253, and xv. 61.

² A curious interpretation of this part of the enactment is furnished by a seal of Carlisle, of which one half, dated 1670, is extant. In this case the seal was literally made in two pieces, which were fastened together for use by a screw. (*Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Ant. and Arch. Soc.*, xi. 117.)

³ W. de G. Birch, *Catalogue of Seals in the Dept. of MSS. in the British Museum*, i. 146.

and a new one made for his successor. This was only done until Richard II; thereafter the same seal served for all time. It is the matrix of this seal with the alteration of the name which is exhibited. It is circular, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, with a plain back with moulded rim; on the back a plain loop is affixed towards the edge. The device is the same as that of the earlier king's seal, but certain alterations have taken place in the legend (fig. 1). In the first place we have RECARD' instead of EDW', and in the second DEBITOR' is inserted between RECOGN' and APD'; and apostrophes are used in place of dots to mark abbreviations other than the name of the king. The legend thus reads, S' RECARD' REG' ANGLIE AD RECOGN' DEBITOR' APD' OXONIĀ. It was evident, however, from impressions that the words S' RECARD' were not cut at the same time as the rest of the legend. Mr. Birch in describing an impression says,¹ 'This is the seal of Edward III for Oxford with the commencement of the legend altered.' I take this to mean that the Richard seal is similar to that used under Edward III, which latter, as the insertion of DEBITOR' shows, was again different from the earliest seal. A cast from a worn and imperfect impression from a document dated 1359 in the New College collection of seals, now deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, is the Edward III seal in question. It appears to be identical with the Richard II seal except for the name and the omission of the star at the beginning of the legend, necessitated by the greater number of letters. The Richard II matrix has evidently been cast from an impression taken from the earlier matrix, in which the first part of the legend had been previously filled in to remove it from the impression and the new lettering afterwards substituted. With the Richard seal was a new counter-seal, in design a slight variant of the earliest clerk's seal. This is no longer extant.

The second matrix exhibited is, however, that of a counter-seal of much later date. It is also of silver and circular, with flat back chased with a toothed pattern and a tall flat perforated handle. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; the device is as follows: an ox with tail recurved over back *statant* in a ford. In the exergue .1597-. The legend contained within plain line borders runs as follows:

✱ MINOR ✱ PARS ✱ SIGILL ✱ STAT ✱ MERC ✱ OXON.

The whole is enclosed within a pearled border (fig. 2). I have assumed that any new seal would be made at the expense of the city, but search in the city chamberlain's accounts of the end of the sixteenth century has failed to show any details as to cost or the reason for making it."

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 148.

The PRESIDENT questioned whether the seal had been reproduced by casting and then had the lettering altered. He had not seen any genuine matrix of medieval or later date that had not been engraved or stamped, and casting was looked upon by collectors as proof of forgery. He suggested that it was the custom to send round such seals in blank, but that might lead to a charge of high treason, the death of the sovereign being imagined. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Leeds, he thought the meeting would also recognize the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford in lending the seals for exhibition. On further inspection he came to the conclusion that the matrix had been plugged and the king's name re-engraved.



Fig. 2. CAST FROM MATRIX OF THE 'CLERK'S SEAL', 1597. (†)

Mr. LEEDS replied that the casting was certainly a doubtful point. It was difficult to account for the identity except by that supposition, but the legend was certainly cut and a few letters altered from the original. There was no indication that certain letters had been filled in and that part of the legend recut. He admitted that the whole seal had been engraved, but an expert whom he had consulted had declared the difficulties in the way of altering so small a part of the legend without plugging, of which he could detect no trace, to be almost insuperable.

Sir THOMAS SNAGGE, K.C.M.G., exhibited two helmets, with crests, from Marston Moretaine Church, Bedfordshire, on which Major FARQUHARSON, F.S.A., communicated the following notes :

"These headpieces are the remains of two separate funeral achievements which have hung over the tombs of persons entitled to bear arms. Such achievements consisted of a helm, with coloured wooden crest and mantling, sword, targe, spurs, gauntlets, and coat-armour. This latter was originally the jupon, but subsequently was made of canvas, cut in the form of a tabard

and painted with the arms of the deceased. These various objects were carried at the funeral by the heralds or their deputies and were afterwards hung on brackets on the wall above the tomb. This practice of suspending helmets over tombs was not common on the continent, but in England it was a regular custom, and obtained from the beginning of the fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth centuries. There are probably some four or five hundred churches in England where portions of these achievements, usually the helmet, still remain.

Church armour may be divided into four classes :

(i) That which was actually worn by the deceased, such as the achievements of the Black Prince at Canterbury, the war helm of Sir Richard Pembridge, formerly at Hereford Cathedral, and the armet of Sir John Peché at Lullingstone, Kent.

(ii) Real helmets, frequently earlier pieces adapted by the undertakers.

(iii) Dummies, rudely made and never intended to be worn ; and

(iv) Parish armour, which in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth was often kept in the church tower and mustered occasionally. An interesting example of such armour was discovered a few years ago at Mendlesham, Suffolk, where the parvis of the church was found to be full of early pieces. This armour, however, had nothing to do with funerals and was not of knightly description.

To return now to the exhibits and to take the oldest first (fig. 1). This consists of the skull or main portion of a large bascinet, dating from about the first half of the fifteenth century. It has the characteristics of a helm, being made to rest on the shoulders of the wearer, and is a very graceful piece of armour beaten out from one piece of metal. The top or crown, where blows might be expected to fall, is very thick, but gets thin towards the front over the eyes, this part being covered by the visor, without which these bascinets were never used. In the case of a helm this part over the eyes was very thick, it having no protection from a visor, but there is no necessity for thickness in this helmet, and indeed it would spoil the balance. The visors often had reinforcing pieces, as in the case of the one at Broadwater Church, Sussex.

At the sides in their proper positions are two carefully drilled holes, the use of which could only be to hold the hinges for the visor or visors. These hinges with a vertical pin were adapted so that a visor either for tilting or one for combat on foot could be put on as required. It was merely a case of removing and replacing the pins, the hinges remaining permanently fixed on their pivots.

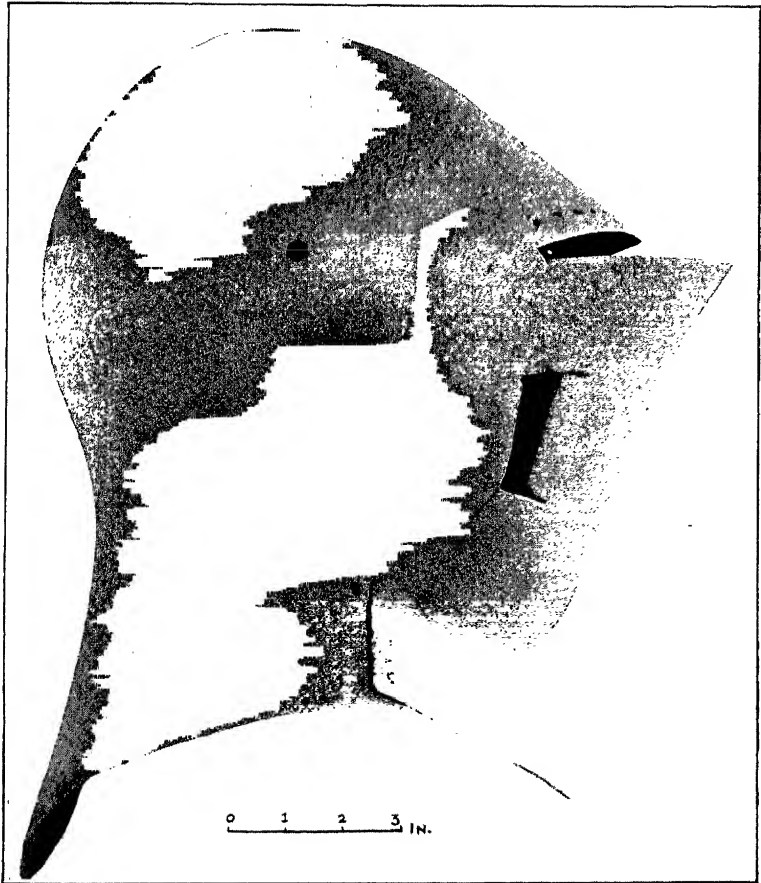


Fig. 1. HELMET FROM MARSTON MORETAINE CHURCH, BEDS.

Round the nape of the neck inside are to be seen rivets, of which originally there were twelve. These were driven through a thick strap, and the holes in the metal to receive them, being countersunk on the outside, were secured by being burred with the hammer. The twin holes round the edges of the front and lower back rim of the helmet are for securing the lining. These holes are carefully made, and countersunk both inside and outside to avoid cutting the material used for sewing.

At the back, just below the nape of the neck, are three holes, through which was riveted originally a broad strap of metal that held the large buckle used to attach the bascinet to the back plate. These three holes are also to be seen in the example now preserved at Norwich Castle.

Evidence for the early date assigned to the Marston bascinet can be found in the keel-shaped crown, which in later examples became more rounded. To this main part, which may be considered a very fine piece of armour, is now attached a buffe which is real armour but cut down and narrowed, and, being riveted rigidly by two rivets on each side, causes the whole to take the appearance of a helm. If it had been intended for use in this form, the part over the eyes would have been too thin, but it was never intended to be in use as a helm. The buffe before it was cut down may have belonged to the bascinet, but of this there is no certainty. In support of the theory, however, Baron de Cosson in *Helmets and Mail* quotes from *Les Chroniques de J. de Lalain* where it is mentioned 'L'Anglois issit de son pavillon armé de tout harnas, à grand bassinnet à bavière et visière fermée'.

There is a brass in Marston Moretaine Church to Thomas Reynes, where a bascinet with visor for fighting on foot, very similar to the one we have here, is shown; he died in 1451. These great bascinets are essentially English, and quite a number have come down to us owing to their preservation in churches. Amongst them may be mentioned examples at Norwich, in the Castle Museum, identical with the one we have here; Broadwater, Sussex; Brabourne, Kent; Cobham, Kent, with tilting visor; one formerly at Rayne Church; and one at Willington Church, Bedfordshire, of a later date, namely, 1500.

There is also the well-known example at Framlingham, Suffolk, which is almost similar to the Marston example. It shows the beaver, apparently not cut down, and has a reinforcing piece over the eyes. There is also a great bascinet, rather earlier in date, in the Burges Bequest at the British Museum. It was found at Kordofan on the Nile, and was supposed to have been part of some armour sold to the Khalif of Egypt by Jacques Cœur, but it looks of the English shape. The chin-piece could not have been original. Another very early type, that originally had a

camail and a pointed visor, was found in Aldborough Church, Yorkshire, where it was in use as a coal-scuttle.

We will pass on to the second exhibit (fig. 2). There is little remarkable in this one. It is a real close helmet of about 1560, and was probably one in bad repair, that had been mended and adapted for funeral purposes. The beavor has had

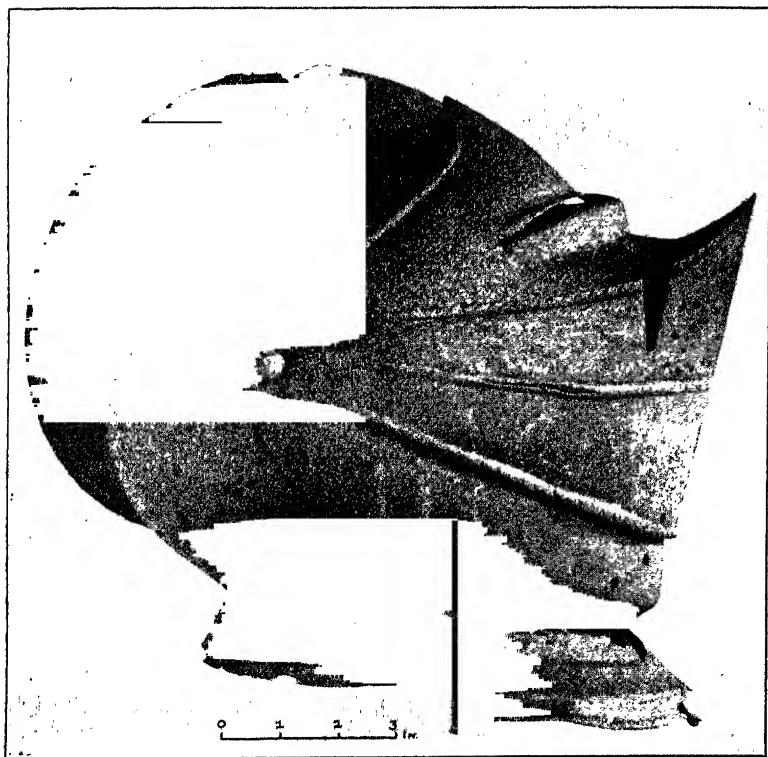
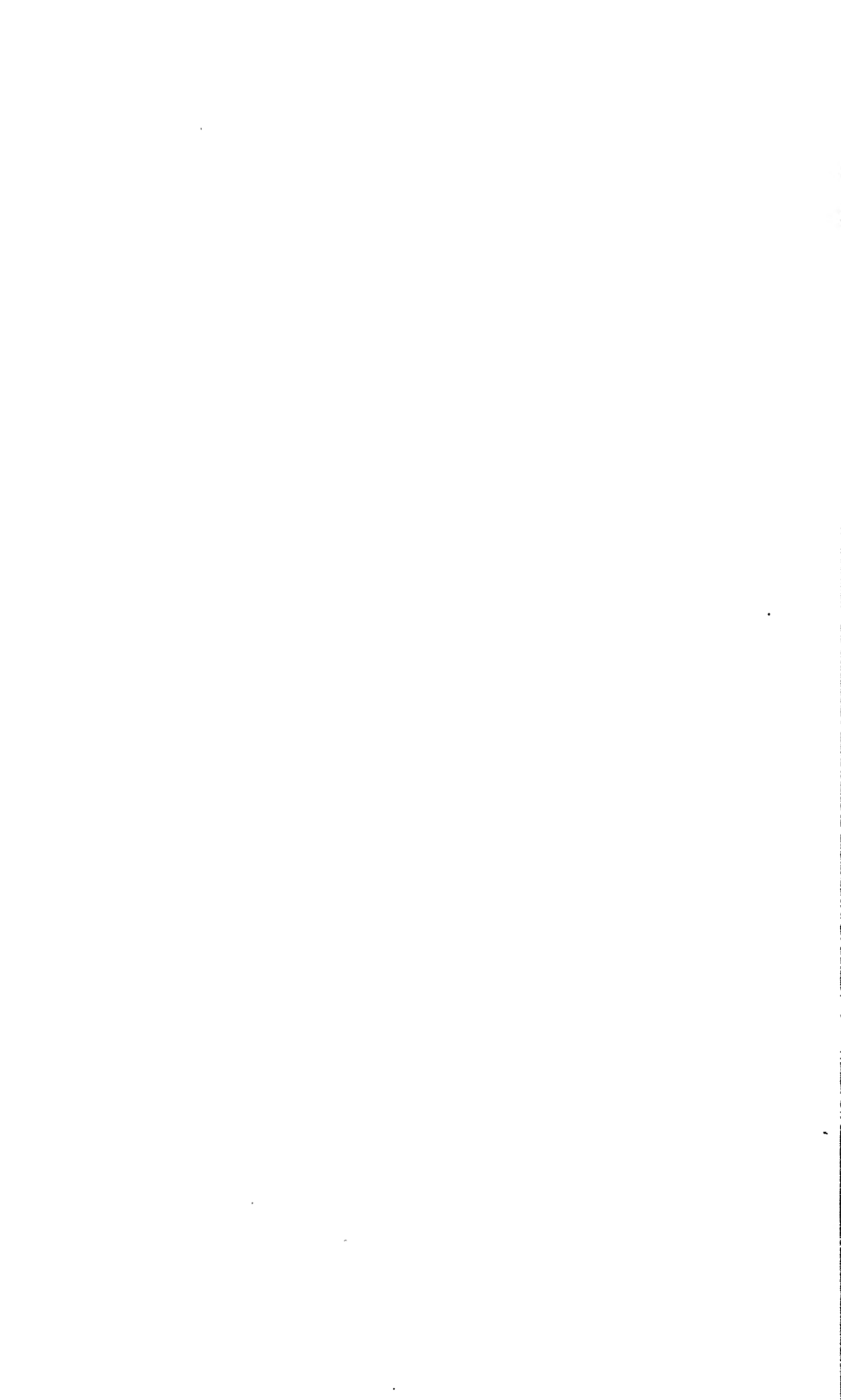


Fig. 2. HELMET FROM MARSTON MORETAINE CHURCH, BEDS.

a piece riveted on and is rather short, not allowing the visor to come down sufficiently low. There is a very old mend inside the crown. The latter is good in shape and has been forged from one piece. The rivets for fastening the lining and fragments of the latter remain, as well as places for the catches. The gorget plates are deficient in part, and have apparently been added later and made from unfinished pieces for the funeral. The headpiece in the main is a real helmet. The holes rudely punched in the



Fig. 3. CRESTS FROM HELMETS IN MARSTON MORETAINE CHURCH, BEDS.



vizor have no apparent use and could not have been original. This is a common form of helmet found in churches.

There is an Elizabethan tomb of alabaster in Marston Moretaine Church with the effigy in armour of Sir Thos. Snagge, Speaker of the House of Commons in Elizabeth's time. The helmet may well have been used at his funeral.

The horse's head-crest was found attached to this helmet. The stork's head was on the bascinet (fig. 3). All signs of the original paint have been removed from both the crests. It is interesting to note that they are of oak. Crests were generally of a lighter wood. The horse's head is the crest of Snagge, and a crane's head was borne by Reynes and Broughton."

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE said there were many funeral helmets in Henry VII's Chapel and the triforium at Westminster, and he believed them to be in jeopardy, as alterations were contemplated for the Order of the Bath in the Chapel. It was important to ascertain whether those antiquities would be treated with respect during and after their removal.

Major FARQUHARSON had examined the helmets stored in a room in the triforium, but thought the others referred to were of no account.

Mr. FFOULKES said one of the most important funeral helmets had been omitted from the list given in this paper, namely, that now in the crypt at Westminster and originally in the triforium, and he thought it deserved a glass case. He enumerated other English examples, especially that in the possession of Captain Lindsay.¹ It was puzzling to find three rivet holes at the back which were too small for the buckle-strap. The exhibit was of special interest as being obviously made up from something of earlier date and not intended to be of its present form.

The PRESIDENT said it was only due to the Society to state that the Black Prince's funeral furniture was illustrated in *Vetusta Monumenta* and had been exhibited to the Society. With regard to the condition of the tabard, he had been instructed, when Secretary, to write to the Dean of Canterbury, to ask whether it might be preserved in a glass case at the Society's expense, but the reply was that the cathedral could not be turned into a museum. The Society's only object was to preserve the unique relics of an interesting character in English history, and that such preservation was called for was proved by the loss of the heraldic label. The furniture had since been better preserved,

¹ *Proceedings*, xviii. 174.

but should not be left in what was practically the open air; it was protected from nothing but the rain.

Mr. QUARRELL thought, from a recent inspection of the Black Prince's armour, that further protective measures were necessary; and pointed out that relics from one of the Priors' tombs were already exhibited in a glass-framed recess, so that the excuse that the cathedral was not a museum no longer held. The tabard should certainly be placed in better custody.

PERCIVAL D. GRIFFITHS, Esq., exhibited a Grant of the Manor of Teynton, Oxon., upon which W. J. HARDY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following note:

"There is nothing of special interest concerning the grant of the manor of Teynton, except the endorsement thereon.

The grant was made by Henry VIII on November 6th, 1546, about six weeks before the date of the king's will, and some twelve weeks before his death, on January 28th, 1546-7. Edmund Harman, the grantee, is very frequently mentioned in the calendar of State Papers for the reign of Henry VIII. One of the earliest mentions of him I have found in that calendar is in the year 1535, when he was already in the king's service in connexion with the keeping of the royal wardrobe. In the year of the grant itself, he is referred to as the king's barber. The late Mr. James Gairdner, F.S.A., editor of the calendar above mentioned, identifies him with the person who is frequently referred to as 'Mr. Edmunds'.

On October 11th, 1543, he is described as the king's servant, and, together with Agnes, his wife, received a grant of the suppressed hospital of St. John at Burford, in Oxfordshire. What other grants of lands he received besides this hospital and the manor of Teynton I cannot say, but I may mention that he was one of the witnesses of the king's will, and, under that will, received a legacy of two hundred marks.

Harman died in 1577, and, by his will, desired to be buried 'in my parish church of Tainton'. He left a considerable amount of property in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire to his then wife (whose name was Katherine) for life, with remainder to his daughters and co-heirs: Agnes, wife of Edmund Bray, and Mary, wife of William Jonson. He also left money for the maintenance and repair of Teynton Church and for the poor of that parish, and money for eight sermons to be preached yearly, four in the church of Teynton, and the other four in the churches of certain parishes in which he held property; his widow was to appoint the preachers, and, after her, his 'heirs' that should possess the manor of Teynton. He selected as overseers two persons learned

in the law, Lord Chief Baron Bell of the Exchequer, and Serjeant Lovelace: to the former he bequeathed two 'stone cups, with covers, lips and feet of silver, wholly gilt', and to the latter one 'drinking cup of silver, wholly gilt, with a cover'.

The endorsement on the grant reads as follows, and is evidently in the handwriting of Harman himself: 'This noble gyfte of my manour of Teynton was geven unto me by our noble Englishe Cesar and Prince of most worthie fame, Kyng Henry the VIIIth, my soveraigne lorde and master, in the tyme of my service, beinge one of the gromes of his most honorable pryveye chamber Whose soule God hathe taken to his mercye, for I my self am witnes of the same He dyed so lyke a Cristen Prynce and in the feare and faithe of Christe oure Savioure Whiche my hope and truste is hereafter to slepe with hym in rest and peace even in the Kyngdome of God, Amen.'

The words 'Whose soule God hathe taken to his mercye, for I my self am witnes of the same He dyed so lyke a Cristen Prynce and in the feare and faithe of Christe oure Savioure', certainly suggest that Harman was present with the king at the time of his death.

An endorsement of this kind on a title deed seems so unusual that I have ventured to bring that deed before you to-night, and to offer these few observations thereon."

G. WYMAN ABBOTT, Esq., exhibited an enamelled pricket candlestick from Peterborough, Northants, on which he communicated the following notes:

"This candlestick was found some time ago by some workmen in the monastic moat which surrounded the precincts of the cathedral of this town. The moat at this place was said to have been some 25 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep, and was filled with black peaty soil and mud. The candlestick was found at a depth of about 4 ft. to 5 ft. from the surface level of the land. This would appear to indicate that the date when the object was lost was about 1550-1650, as above this level the remains found date from Stuart to later periods, while below the remains are as a rule not later than Tudor. No other finds are recorded in actual proximity, but several pieces of early combed ware and other fragments of early pottery were found at about the same level.

The candlestick is clearly Limoges enamel in copper of the twelfth to thirteenth centuries, and is of fine workmanship. Only a portion of the original remains. It appears that the pricket, drip, and the portion of the tubular stem above the centre ball have been cut away at some time, and a bronze socket placed directly on the ball. The centre copper rod has been cut down

to the level of the base of the added socket, and to this rod the socket has been soldered. The height to the top of the ball is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., therefore the total original height would be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The actual measurements are : (1) from base to bottom of pillar, 2 in.; (2) tubular pillar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (3) ball, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; (4) the added bronze socket, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. internal diameter; distance from foot to foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The candle-



ENAMELLED PRICKET CANDLESTICK, FROM PETERBOROUGH : LATER SOCKET OMITTED. ($\frac{3}{4}$)

stick had evidently been a pricket originally, and when the socket came into common use was converted into the more modern article.

The enamelled portions are the three flat surfaces of the base and the ball. The pillar and the feet are chased only. The ground of the enamel is a deep marine blue with floral scroll, and the centre portion is cut into a grotesque bird form, the copper being chased in places. This bird or animal form represents something in the shape of a swan facing towards the left, with neck bent down and head curved upwards. The wings are closed, and the tail (which is animal) is curved upwards symmetrically with the neck. The feet appear to represent a cloven hoof. The base of the wing is enamelled with a semicircle of lighter blue than the ground enamel and runs into a narrow

white border. The tail is ornamented with a lozenge of dark-blue enamel where it widens at the base. The floral design at each end of the scroll terminates in a crude lotus-shaped leaf, the leaf on the left being of the same enamel as the lozenge in the tail, while that on the right is similar in colour to the enamel on the wing. The wing has also three incised lines representing feathers. All three surfaces of the base are exactly similar. The ball is enamelled with dark and light blue in alternate patterns of scroll design. The added socket is of bronze and has been split at some time.

It is impossible to state definitely the history of the candlestick, but it may be suggested that it was a valued monastic treasure at an early part of its existence, and was eventually converted and made into a candlestick for common uses and then thrown away into the moat which ran round the monastic buildings outside the wall."

The PRESIDENT entirely agreed with the author's interpretation of the exhibit, and pointed out that the proportions had been destroyed by alterations. There had originally been a large dish above the stem. It belonged to the early thirteenth century, and the figures on the base were the usual monstrous animals. In one respect the alterations had added to the archaeological value of the candlestick.

J. P. BUSHE-Fox, Esq., read a paper on the use of Samian pottery in dating the early Roman occupation of North Britain, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

The period dealt with was from the advance of Agricola in the year A.D. 79 against the northern tribes of this island until the arrival of Hadrian and the building of the wall from Tyne to Solway, a little over forty years later. Early historians told nothing of the sites occupied in the North at this period. No inscriptions were found, and the coins were few, and by themselves did not supply sufficient evidence. Fortunately, it was now possible to date much of the Roman pottery accurately, and many of these northern sites had produced quantities of *Terra Sigillata*, or Samian ware. Practically the whole of the pottery came from the factory of La Graufesenque in South France. This factory ceased to exist after about the year A.D. 100, so wherever its products were found in any quantity the site could with some certainty be placed before the year A.D. 120. The appearance and disappearance of certain forms of pots that could be accurately dated also made it possible to subdivide the period between Agricola and Hadrian. It was shown that the advance

northwards was through Corbridge, Cappuck, and Newstead. The Roman road that passed these places, and was still in use, was almost certainly made by Agricola. Tacitus recorded that in the year 81 Agricola placed a line of garrisons between the Clyde and Forth. Three of these forts—Bar Hill, Castlecary, and Roughcastle—could be fixed with some certainty. Camelon might have been one of these, but it was more probably a post guarding the line of communication when Agricola advanced further north in the years 83 and 84. Inchtuthil, which appeared from its size—55 acres—to have been a legionary camp, was the most northerly site that could be assigned to this period, and it was probably near here that Agricola fought the great battle of the Grampian Mount, in which he utterly routed the enemy.

After the recall of Agricola in A.D. 85 it was not easy to reconstruct exactly what took place. The territory that Agricola had gained was gradually lost. Newstead and Cappuck did not appear to have been inhabited after about A.D. 100, and Corbridge might have fallen shortly afterwards. There was some indication of a line of forts having existed in the reign of Trajan in Northumberland and Cumberland; and South Shields, Corbridge, Chesters, Vindolana, and Nether Denton might have been some of these. This point was, however, still very obscure, and it was only by future excavation that the problem could be definitely solved. That there was great trouble at this period was evident. A whole legion—the Ninth—that was stationed at York entirely disappeared, and in the third year of Hadrian's reign the situation was so bad that he came to Britain in person.

The PRESIDENT thought that Mr. Bushe-Fox had been the victim of circumstances, but had given a clear summary of an elaborate paper in a few minutes. It was a pleasure to hear the latest results obtained from a study of pottery by one who was in the forefront of Roman archaeology in England. The term Samian had been banned ten years ago, but still held its ground much as the modern use of china for porcelain of any description, and no one imagined that the red-glazed ware was made in Samos. Chiefly owing to the researches of continental archaeologists, it was possible to use Roman pottery for dating sites and horizons, with even greater accuracy than was obtainable by studying the brooches.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

THURSDAY, 29th MAY, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

William Harrison, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was again given of the ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 5th June, and the list of candidates to be put to the ballot was read.

The list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council for the quadrennial period 1913-17, was read and approved.

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of Lord Avebury and moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: 'That the most sincere condolences of the Society of Antiquaries of London be offered to Lady Avebury and her family on the lamented death of Lord Avebury, formerly President of the Society, and one of its most distinguished Fellows.

The tact and courtesy displayed by Lord Avebury during his term of office will long be remembered, and it will ever be a source of satisfaction to the Society that a man of such wide and varied attainments, as well in science and finance as in archaeology, should have for so long a period been numbered among its Fellows.'

A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., read a report on further excavations undertaken at Caerwent on the site of Venta Silurum. By permission of the vicar some excavations were undertaken in the unused portion of the churchyard, which led to the discovery of two more houses of the corridor type, and of portions of four or five other buildings which had only been partially exposed in former excavations.

The most interesting discovery was the remains of what appeared to be a large circular temple outside the east wall of the city. Unfortunately, owing to the land being in different ownerships, it had only been possible to excavate the greater part of the outer circular wall of this temple and its north, west, and east gates. Of the interior sufficient evidence had been found to make it probable that there was within the circle an octagonal wall, but this was by no means certain. It was to be regretted that the trustees for the owners of this particular piece of land could not see their way to permit excavation, and thus complete the exploration of what gave evidence of being a most interesting building.

The paper will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Professor HAVERFIELD referred to the frequent opposition of landlords to archaeological research, and regretted in the present instance that the circular wall, whether it belonged to an amphitheatre or not, had not been completely excavated. Such buildings were usually oval, not circular; and further investigation would probably prove it a temple, whether solar or otherwise. The attention of the Society had more than once been drawn in recent years to the difficulties put in the way of exploration by landlords and tenants, and he regretted that no official action could at present be taken in the matter.

Mr. BUSHE-FOX asked for further evidence of the occupation of Caerwent between the sixth and ninth centuries. In the museum on the spot there seemed to be nothing later than the end of the fourth century. Evidence from elsewhere led to the conclusion that town life disappeared from Britain in the darkest period of its history.

Mr. Hudd replied that the majority of coins at Caerwent seemed to him later than the time of Honorius. Late pieces of Theodosius and his sons were much worn, and hundreds of them had never had the name in full. They occurred in great numbers all over the site, and were in his opinion current a century after Arcadius. There was some very late walling still in position, built of *pilae* and left unfinished; it was 3 ft. to 4 ft. thick, and the 5 inches of charcoal and burnt material in the basilica showed that work of that kind in nearly all the houses excavated had subsequently been destroyed by fire. Mr. Baring-Gould had dated the destruction of Caerwent about 514, but had neglected to cite authorities for that event. The 'potato-stones' exhibited had a mass of crystals inside, and were entirely natural products, not used as sling-stones.

The PRESIDENT said the medieval objects exhibited were rarely found but were of a well-known type. If the chalice was found in or near a grave, it had probably been accompanied by a paten. The buckle would have served to fasten a priest's girdle, unless the latter were of cord.

J. WARD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the Fortifications of Caerwent, in which he recapitulated the results of the excavations undertaken at various times at the walls and gates of the town. With regard to the bastions and their position these could be explained by the fact that Caerwent in Roman times was a seaport, for which he considered there was fair evidence. He also referred to a local tradition that iron mooring rings were

affixed to the south wall, which had been corroborated by the independent evidence of two persons still living.

Mr. Ward also drew attention to the mound standing in the south-east corner of the town, which he had little doubt was an Early Norman motte.

Professor HAVERFIELD expressed himself disappointed with the paper, and would have preferred listening to an analysis of it. He had not noticed any point that was not already well known to any one familiar with Caerwent. It was an ancient theory that ships used to come up to the walls, but the bastions were placed just where ships would be least likely to come, and those additions to the wall were clearly not built for that purpose.

Mr. J. G. Wood had known Caerwent since 1852 and had witnessed the gradual decay of the south wall: some of the damage was due to the excavation of pits inside the wall, and unless measures were taken, much would soon be lost, as there was a large crack a few feet above the footings. It was a physical impossibility for ships to reach Caerwent, as the walls were on the 50-ft. level and the highest tide only reached 30 ft. o.d. The tide might have reached Caldicot Castle, but never flowed further. The Nodern had never silted up, and at Caerwent would not have floated a canoe. The estuary had not formerly run out at Caldicot, but close to Southbrook Camp. The mound in the south-east corner of the walls was not Norman, but apparently belonged to a series of look-out or signalling stations, which he had traced as far as the Forest of Dean.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 5th JUNE, 1913.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President, and afterwards
Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Medals of centenarians. By F. Parkes Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 4to. Boston, U.S.A., 1903.

From the Author :—The stone cross slabs of South Wales and Monmouthshire. By J. W. Rodger. 8vo. Cardiff, 1911.

From G. McNeil Rushforth, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Miscellanea di archeologia, storia e filologia dedicata al Prof. Antonino Salinas*. 8vo. Rome. n.d.

From the Author :—Winchester College Chapel. A note concerning some shields. By Herbert Chitty. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author :—The origin and history of domestic silver and plate. The salt-cellar and its uses. By Alfred Baggallay. 8vo. Camberwell, 1910.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared elected Fellows of the Society :

As Ordinary Fellows—

Charles William Dyson Perrins, Esq.

Maurice Rosenheim, Esq.

Montagu Edward Hughes-Hughes, Esq.

Charles Henry Hopwood, Esq.

Major Francis Fane Lambarde.

Archibald Campbell Dickie, Esq.

William Vandeleur Crake, Esq., B.A.

Rev. John Frederick Chanter, M.A.

Henry Vassall, Esq., M.A.

Frank Simpson, Esq.

Alfred William Clapham, Esq.

As an Honorary Fellow :

The Marques de Cerralbo.

THURSDAY, 12th JUNE, 1913.

Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knt., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Horace Sandars, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Questions de chronologie et d'ethnographie Ibériques*. Par Louis Siret. Tome I. 8vo. Paris, 1913.

From Lieut.-Col. G. B. Croft Lyons, F.S.A. :—*Les statues de la Chapelle de Rieux et de la Basilique Saint-Sernin au Musée de Toulouse*. Par Henri Rachou. 4to. Toulouse, 1910.

From Herbert Jones, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.:—Transactions of the Greenwich Antiquarian Society. Vol. I. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1907–1909.

From the Author:—Sheridan and Mathews at Bath, a criticism of the story as told in the several Sheridan biographies. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1912.

From the Author:—Submerged forests. By Clement Reid, F.R.S. 8vo. Cambridge, 1913.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Charles Henry Hopwood, Esq.
Major Francis Fane Lambarde.
Maurice Rosenheim, Esq.

The following letter was read:

High Elms, Orpington, Kent,
6 June, 1913.

SIR,

I am very grateful for the sympathy of the Society of Antiquaries, and would be much obliged if you would convey to them my sincere thanks for the kind words of the resolution.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed) ALICE AVEBURY.

The Secretary, Society of Antiquaries.

H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., a Local Secretary for Dorset, communicated the following note on portions of a cross-shaft recently discovered at Whitcombe Church, Dorset:

“The portions of a cross-shaft found in restoring Whitcombe Church, Dorset, two winters ago, present some interesting features which strikingly resemble those on similar fragments which were discovered some years previously in Ramsbury Church, Wilts. The decoration is not Celtic, is not geometrical, and has no symmetry; but it is based, like all true Scando-Gothic art, on national legend, with necessarily asymmetrical coils.

The Ramsbury intreccio shows very clearly the dragon's head, while the Whitcombe shaft presents a limb of the monster or a portion of its body, like that which is displayed on a portal, now in the Christiania Museum, from Veigusdal Church, in Sætersdal.

On the font in Avebury Church, Wilts., a christianized legend is manifest—where Sigurd has become, if not Christ, perhaps some hierarch, and the dragon is the symbol of sin, doomed to destruction undoubtedly, since a bird of prey, a raven, is ready to devour the carrion. The arcading below the sculptured scene

is much later in workmanship, and was wrought by a different tool. That Danish monks were living in Wessex before the Norman invasion there is abundant evidence to prove."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH had seen the drawings for the first time and was of opinion that both the cross-shafts were of Scandinavian rather than Anglo-Saxon work. The Ramsbury sculpture had already been published,¹ and resembled in style the Jellinge



PORTIONS OF A CROSS-SHAFT FROM WHITCOMBE CHURCH, DORSET.

group, best represented in England by the sword chape recently exhibited from York.² According to Dr. Schetelig of Bergen, that style was approximately dated by the well-known monument erected by Harold Bluetooth to his parents King Gorm and Queen Thyra, about 980; and was succeeded by the Ringerike style, which flourished about 1000 to 1050 and was represented by the gravestone in the Guildhall Museum. Next came a revival of the animal pattern, as on the wooden doors of Urnes Church, of which casts were exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum; and the Whitcombe stone had most in common with the Urnes group, probably dating from the Norman Conquest, but not being a typical example of the Urnes school of sculpture. Its

¹ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xxvii, 52, 64 (A and C).

² *Proceedings*, xxii. 6.

resemblance to the Avebury font was certainly vague, the latter being, in his opinion, of the twelfth century.

The PRESIDENT referred to the author as an acute and industrious antiquary, but was unable to recognize the symbolic resemblances mentioned in the paper. Artistic productions separated by one or two centuries, as the exhibits were, could only have very general features in common. To date the cross-shafts it was necessary to trace the style to its home in the north of Europe, and even in the north of England there were much closer parallels, as at Durham. The Bibury and Dorset carvings were exceptional as being from the south of England, where Danish influence was not so strongly felt; but they belonged to the same large family as the northern series, in which an evolution of design could be traced.

BASIL STALLYBRASS, Esq., read a paper on Bess of Hardwick's Buildings and Building Accounts, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. CRACE considered the painted ornament on the woodwork at Hardwick an imitation in oils of inlaid woods, represented by black and light brown. The oil, of which no trace seemed to remain, might have been absorbed by the weather.

Mr. JENKINSON expressed a desire to see a full publication of the documents examined by the author, as it was a rare event to find the documents, as well as the work they referred to, still in existence. The series must be a remarkable one, as dealing purely with material things.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE esteemed it a privilege to be present and had learnt much of interest from the paper. Bess of Hardwick secured the tapestry before she built the house, and the latter might be said to have been built to suit the former. One piece she had procured from a neighbour, adding her own coat of arms on flannel, which was sewn over the former owner's coat. If any member or members of the Society wished to pursue the subject, he would gladly grant facilities at Hardwick, though the house was closed on account of the danger of fire, against which no precautions had been taken in the past. Every effort had been made not to introduce any innovation, except supplying water for the basin on the east side of the house, which served as a reservoir in case of fire.

Mr. STALLYBRASS, in reply, claimed no expert knowledge, but

judged of the nature of the paint by the ease with which it came off: a high authority had also informed the Duchess that the paint contained no oil. He desired to thank the Duke for the permission granted him to study in the muniment room, and Lord Middleton for access to documents at Wollaton.

The PRESIDENT was sure the meeting had appreciated an account of one of the most interesting women of her time. The entries of wages, the prices of labour and commodities, and the photographs of work actually done by men whose names were recorded, all gave a vivid picture of the period. It was a tradition that foreign workmen were imported for artistic work, but doubts were raised by the occurrence of English names in the building accounts. In that case at least indigenous craftsmanship gave evidence of considerable originality, not yet appreciated by foreign experts, who seemed to be ignorant of the artistic treasures of the country. The author deserved the Society's thanks for his researches and paper, and the Duke's invitation to Hardwick would no doubt be gratefully accepted.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 19th JUNE, 1913.

WILLIAM MINET, Esq., M.A., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—A history of English glass-painting. By Maurice Drake. fol. London, 1912.

From the Author :—Christian art in Spain. Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Letters in the University of Lille. By A. G. Hill, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1913.

From the Crown Agents for the Colonies :—

1. *Spolia Zeylanica*. Parts 1-25. 8vo. Colombo, 1903-1910.
2. *Archaeological Survey of Ceylon. Annual Reports 1890-1900, and Summary of Operations 1890-1900*. 8vo. Colombo, 1904.
3. *Return of architectural and archaeological remains and other antiquities in Ceylon*. 8vo. Colombo, 1890.
4. *First Report of the Archaeological Survey of Anurádhapura*. 8vo. Colombo, 1907.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Alfred William Clapham, Esq.
Montagu Edward Hughes-Hughes, Esq.
Archibald Campbell Dickie, Esq.

W. PALEY BAILDON, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on a Sixteenth-century Account Book, with a note on Swan-marks:

"The manuscript which I exhibit to-night contains a note on swan-marks which I think worth putting on record as a sort of foot-note to the paper Mr. Minet read to us in 1905.¹ Apart from that I should hardly have ventured to bring it before the Society, though it contains other matters of some interest.

The manuscript belonged to two members of a family named Rayner, apparently father and son, who lived at Overton (now Orton) Longville, Huntingdonshire, near Peterborough. The earlier entries, presumably the father's, range about 1513, the later ones from 1553 onwards. The contents are varied. There are some very homely poems at the beginning; the next item is 'Here begynneth the boke called Jestys Romanorum in Englysshe', but only one 'jest' follows, the story of Atalanta. There are notes of rentals, debts, wages, and such-like; an inventory, dated 1516, mentions a blanket of 'tylly wyllye', which Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* defines as a material made of worsted and cotton. The Christian name of this earlier writer does not appear.

The later owner, who is responsible for the greater part of the volume, was one William Rayner, and his earliest dated note records the birth of his son George in 1553:

Memorandum that George my sonne was born upon Sayent Nykolas evene wyche was in the fyrst yere of the rayene of quene Mary the fyrst, betwene the ouer of twoe and thre of the kloke in the after nowne, beyng the fyfte day of December.

There are various rules and scraps of grammar and composition in Latin, apparently in William's writing, and an interesting collection of proverbs and phrases with their Latin equivalents. This is headed *Adagiorum felix auspitium*. Some of these I note, either as novel or rare, or as showing a variation from later forms:

He that is in a evyll name is hallff hanged.
The weykyst goith ever to the warst.
So long plaith the mouse as the catt wull.
Hast makyth wast.
Far from the ee, far from the harte.
He hathe found a hors nest.

All these have modern variants; these next have none, I think:

When the pygg is profferd, open thy poke.
Shote he hye, shote he low, he shotyth well thatt hyttyth the crowe.
Mani a man talkit of Robin Hud that never shotte in his boo.
It is as like as a napell and a noister.

The crabe of the tre is good sauce for the crabe of the [sea], and the tre that the crabe bare is good for the woman that well not be ware.

¹ *Proceedings*, xx. 276.

There is a small collection of recipes for various ailments, one of which is 'a gud drynke to take in May for a hotte stomake'. Several of these are of the filthy character that is not uncommon in medieval prescriptions.

Various payments relate to the expenses of the writer's brother Richard at Cambridge in 1562:

Anno quarto Elyzabethe, att twelftyde.

Item I gaue to my browther Rychard when he went to Chambryge, in mony lj s.

Item payed to Mr. Hyckes for boukes xxxij s.

Item payed to hym more the v of May to pay for his aparyll and commons iij l. iij s. vj d.

The mony leied out att Cambryge to my brouther's tuter the x of September in the yere of our lord god MVClxij.

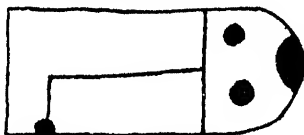
Item payed to Mr. Lanes for hys payens and his commons in the house xviij s.

Item for j bouke ij s.

Item payed to hys tuter the xxij day of December for the makynge of hys studdy and for hys commons xxxj s. viij d.

Anno Domini 1563

This is my Swanemarke that I bowght of my Cozen Jonson of Buckynghamchyer, it was the abattes of Osnes marke.



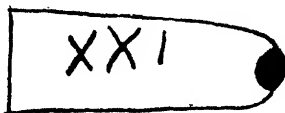
Item I bought this same yere and put on the rever ij blw bylles alias witte sannes [swans] of an yere old, att Orton Longfeld tounes end, wiche cost me of the company of the Sanne [Swan] herdes xiiij s. iiij d.

Item bowgte att the same tyme ij syngnetes att Peterborough bryge, and put them on the ryver there, the pryce was iiij s. iiij d.

Item I bought ij syngnetes att the bryge in Brodly fen, and put them out, wiche cost me iiij s. iiij d.

Item I bought att the same tyme in Forset fen ij syngnetes, and brought them home, wyche cost iiij s. iiij d.

Item I put owte in to Orton lode att the same tyme j other blw bylle, wiche had thys marke bothe on the bylle and leg.



Item I bought ij barans [?] of Wittyllsmayre, wiche on of them cost vij s. vj d. and I put them in my water att Orton agayen the medow.

Item I bought on signet att Caster myll, cost xx d.

Anno 1570.

I markid out in this yere in Thorpe fen vj sinettes.

And in Brodlye fen iij signites.

There is no further reference to swans in the manuscript.

The Abbot of Oseney's swan-mark, mentioned above, was presumably included among the other possessions of the abbey seized by Henry VIII. How it came to 'Cozen Jonson' does not appear, but probably as attaching to some property of the abbey purchased by him from the Crown. Jonson seems to have sold it separately to William Rayner. In the discussion following Mr. Minet's paper, Mr. Oswald Barron stated that swan-marks were frequently conveyed by deed or will, and cited a case of bequest. I should like to see an assignment of a swan-mark, as a conveyancing curiosity, and I hope that if one turns up at any time it will be exhibited here.

The prices show that cygnets fetched from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* each; blue-bills, 6*s.* 8*d.* each; and 'barans', 7*s.* 6*d.* I have not found the words 'blue-bill' or 'baran' in any dictionary. The writer of the manuscript tells us that blue-bills were white swans of one year old; the name is probably derived from the fact that the colour of the beak has not attained the full-grown yellow. 'Baran' is possibly the same as 'baron', and I hazard a guess that it means the adult cock bird, a suggestion which is borne out to some extent by the higher price paid for the baran.

It will be noticed that one of the blue-bills was marked on the leg as well as on the beak. I do not know whether it was a common practice to mark swans on the leg, but I infer from the fact that this is specially mentioned in this one case only that it was somewhat unusual."

The CHAIRMAN recalled a paper on two swan-rolls from Norfolk¹ in which he had noticed their topographical interest. He had been puzzled to find in one case that the marked bill had been looked at from the side instead of from above, as was usually the case.

G. E. BULLEN, Esq., exhibited a small series of Anglo-Saxon remains from Toddington, Bedfordshire, and King's Walden, Hertfordshire, on which Mr. REGINALD SMITH read the following notes:

"Through the vigilance and pertinacity of its Curator, Mr. Bullen, the Hertford County Museum has recently come into possession of some relics that may in due course throw further light on the early history of the county; and these accessions are all the more welcome in that Anglo-Saxon remains in Hertfordshire and its immediate vicinity are unusually scarce. The few items from Toddington are not in themselves important, but are worthy of record inasmuch as they belong to a series recovered from a

¹ *Proceedings*, xx. 276.

cemetery there at intervals during the last seventy years. They were included with a larger number in the Toddington Hall sale, and were subsequently in private possession at Luton. They were found in December 1844 and the following January on Sheepwalk Hill, and seem to be the first preserved from the site, the next record of finds being in 1861,¹ when a wire ring with slip-knot, similar to those included in the present series, was found with a skeleton and presented to the Society by Major Cooper Cooper.² About 100 yards north of that burial, in a direct line between Toddington and Harlington, other discoveries were subsequently made and reported to the Society in 1883. One skeleton was found with a spear-head and knife; another warrior had been buried with his shield at a depth of 3 ft. on a concrete platform 4 in. to 6 in. thick; and a third, laid with the head to the south-east and at right angles to the last, was shown to belong to the other sex by a pair of brooches on the shoulders. They were not illustrated but compared to a specimen figured by Jewitt,³ with square head and spreading foot much in the style of fig. 1. It is just possible that the bed of concrete was really the floor of a ruined Roman building, as similar discoveries have been made in a villa at Woolstone, at the foot of the White Horse Hill, Berkshire. It was not less than 9 ft. square, but the ground was not further opened at the time. In 1885, 5 yards north of the last group, disturbed bones were unearched, and below them at a depth of 3 ft. was found a woman's skeleton with the head north-west, with the usual iron knife, an iron key or girdle-hanger, and bronze ear-pick and tweezers linked together. There was in addition a small vase of Merovingian type, but otherwise the grave-furniture agreed well with that exhibited. Six other skeletons were found, and one, laid with the head south, bore on the breast a bronze brooch of the applied type, also represented at King's Walden.

The present series from Toddington adds little to the series preserved or recorded from the site, but is worth a brief description. Besides the inevitable knife, there is an iron strike-a-light of the usual pediment form with the ends curved over. This was no doubt used with a flint for producing fire. There are tweezers and an ear-pick of bronze, probably carried together on a ring, and a bronze pin 3·7 in. long that may have accompanied them, as it has a hole in the round head worn by suspension, and is closely parallel to one figured by Neville (*Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 14, grave 173). Two wire rings, 0·8 and 0·7 in. in diameter, with

¹ *Proceedings*, x. 36; *V.C.H. Beds.*, i. 185.

² *Proceedings*, 2nd ser., i. 399; further finds in vi. 36 and xi. 311 (Wickhern field, adjoining Toddington Hill).

³ *Grave-mounds and their Contents*, 272, fig. 451.

slip-knots have been already referred to, and there were also about a dozen glass beads, one large and several pearly blue or iridescent. The back-plate of a circular brooch, evidently of the applied type, gives a diameter of 1.4 in., and the only piece of pottery is a thick reddish fragment 2 in. long stamped with a square pattern composed of four smaller squares.

The other exhibit means an addition to the scanty list of Anglo-Saxon sites in Hertfordshire, and is therefore doubly welcome. Some months ago these relics were found by workmen about 6 ft. below the surface between Breachwood Green and Darley Hall, King's Walden, ten miles south-east of Toddington, and four miles south of Hitchin. The find seems to be complete, and no doubt belonged to a woman's burial, the bones having disappeared. The most important item is a pair of bronze brooches 2.7 in. long (fig. 1), worn as a rule on the front of the shoulders. There are traces of cloth behind the foot of one, and the rust of the iron pin in each case. It is difficult to find an exact parallel for this variety, but its genesis and date are fairly evident. It has features in common with the Anglian long-brooch derived from Scandinavia, but the foot is without the horse's head terminal and is slightly splayed, as are brooches of the same period in Prussia, and one is tempted to trace the pair to the South Baltic area. The head has three projections

cast solid, the upper one being the largest and alone provided with a moulded collar; the lateral projections are flat, semicircular extensions of the square head, which has the usual raised rib across the centre. On the bow is a square projection apparently representing an inlay of amber, enamel, or other ornamental material, and such settings have been found in England on larger brooches of the long variety. The miniature form is clearly later than the long brooches with knobs not cast in one piece with the head, but notched and fixed astride the sharp side edges; but the severity of the style suggests an earlier date than the large and rather flamboyant cruciform brooches belonging to the latest pagan graves in England. Some further indication of date is afforded by a third brooch (fig. 2), which is derived from the same prototype as the pair, but differs in some essential points. The head is roughly trefoil, the solid knobs of earlier date having evolved into semicircular projections from the head,

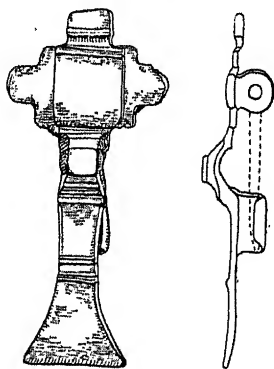


Fig. 1. ONE OF A PAIR OF ANGLO-SAXON BROOCHES FROM KING'S WALDEN, HERTS. (2)

the original square of the head being indicated only by two corners between the lobes. The bow is plain, but is finished above and below by a somewhat pronounced ridge or moulding, and the foot is rather more splayed than in fig. 1. The face is ornamented with a double border of punched rings and an engraved fylfot or swastika in the centre of the head. This well-known symbol is of uncertain significance, but is evidently of pagan origin, and is sometimes found impressed on Anglian cinerary urns. The length of this brooch is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., and its condition is perfect except for the pin. Another type of brooch is represented only by a few gilt bronze fragments of the thin embossed plate applied by cement to a saucer-shaped frame,

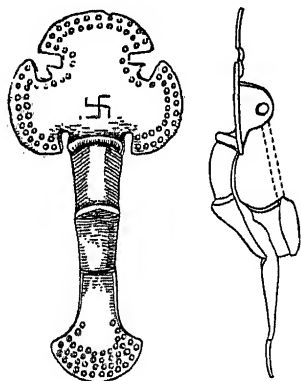


Fig. 2. ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH
FROM KING'S WALDEN, HERTS ($\frac{2}{3}$)

the whole constituting an applied brooch, best represented in the large cemetery at Kempston, Bedfordshire; and complete specimens¹ are practically of the same diameter as that computed from the fragments ($2\frac{3}{4}$ in.), which show a border of stamped ring-and-dot pattern with a pearled band within.

Among the objects of bronze is one of a pair of girdle-hangers, 5.4 in. long, with stamped S pattern and a terminal loop at right angles for attachment to its fellow by means of an arched spring or swivel.² They were evidently worn by women in the girdle, but appear to be more symbolic than utilitarian.

A pair of bronze tweezers, broader than usual, probably had a small ring for attachment to the girdle, and might have served to extract thorns; and a few curved fragments of the same metal, 0.3 in. wide, may have belonged to the lip of a drinking cup of wood, like that figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 11, grave 42. The only piece of pottery was an urn fragment of coarse brown ware, shewing three bosses on the shoulder pressed out from within and separated by incised vertical lines. Found in these circumstances, this sherd suggests that an earlier cremated burial was disturbed when the body was buried with the grave-furniture here described, and the cinerary urn was broken in the process, but the fragments not collected and re-buried as was sometimes done.

¹ *V.C.H. Beds.*, vol. i, coloured plate of Anglo-Saxon remains, figs. 11 and 13.

² Both methods are illustrated in *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 14, graves 158, 168; cf. pl. 13, grave 144.

On general grounds it is safe to assume that cremated burials are earlier than inhumations on the same site, and the change from one rite to the other seems to have taken place, at least in some parts of England, before the official adoption of Christianity. It was against the rule of the Church to include ornaments in the grave, and certain chronological limits are therefore given for the King's Walden burial. The pair of brooches (fig. 1) is evidently derived from, but not much later than, such a form as that figured by Neville, *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 1, grave 91 (also a pair), and the same work (plates 2 and 6) furnishes some indication of the date and affinities of fig. 2, for a pair was found in grave 81 at Little Wilbraham with a large brooch having wings below the bow and debased horse's head terminal, probably of the late sixth century. The trefoil head has also occurred at Haslingfield, Cambs., and Naseby, Northants (both in the British Museum). The early Teutonic occupation of what is to-day Hertfordshire is still obscure, and the present discovery does not solve the problem, though it is certainly instructive, and suggests some connexion with Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Northants. What evidence there is can only serve to distinguish the King's Walden find from East Anglian or West Saxon, and the bearing on written history is somewhat curious. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the West Saxons fought and defeated the native Britons at Bedford in 571 and occupied the territory of the four towns; but it has occurred to Professor Oman, and possibly to others, that the native population can hardly have occupied that area in force to so late a date, and he suggests that the enemy was Teutonic and not British at all.¹ The Chiltern-saetna, whether British or Teutonic, were not far off, and may indeed at one time have occupied or controlled the north of Hertfordshire; but this latest discovery points to an Anglo-Saxon population here towards the middle of the sixth century, more probably before than after the battle of Bedford; further, the King's Walden bronzes have no West Saxon features (which one might expect and may still find in later specimens), but find their closest parallels in what became a part of the Mercian Kingdom, so far confirming Professor Oman's suspicion as to the opponents of Cuthwulf west of the Chiltern range. Though more finds are required to prove the theory, it may be suggested that the earliest Teutonic occupants of this region, which included the Vale of Aylesbury, held the Icknield Way and planted their settlements on either side of it, as at Toddington and King's Walden."

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the archaeological patriotism

¹ This reference to Professor Oman's view I owe to Mr. Page.

displayed by the authorities of the St. Albans Museum in hunting out and preserving local finds. The Society did well to encourage such exhibits, which saved small finds from oblivion, and contributed little by little to the elucidation of ancient history. The slides shown of typical antiquities gave additional interest to the Hertfordshire finds.

Mr. W. H. Fox remarked that King's Waldenbury was a house, not a village; and shared the surprise that had been expressed that so few Anglo-Saxon remains had been found in a county that possessed so many place-names ending in -bury. According to Skeat, that word represented the residence of the chief lord of the soil; and further excavation in the neighbourhood of such places, of which there were scores on the map, would probably bring more antiquities of the period to light. Wymondley had earthworks all round it, and to the north of King's Walden were some remarkable earthworks on the border of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. The local society would do well to catalogue such promising sites with a view to excavation in the future.

Mr. PAGE regretted the absence of the museum curator, to whom St. Albans and the county generally were much indebted for watching small excavations which were made from time to time in Hertfordshire. The museum had a fund for making purchases of that kind, and he hoped to acquire other Anglo-Saxon remains to illustrate a period that was very poorly represented in the county. King's Walden really belonged to the Chiltern district, where Anglo-Saxon settlements were comparatively late. The date suggested in the paper was interesting in connexion with Professor Oman's view¹ that the Chilterns were already occupied by a Teutonic population when the battle of Bedford took place in 571, and that the four towns were captured by the West Saxons, not from the Britons as the Chronicle states, but from their own kinsmen of Saxon or Anglian blood.

Rev. R. S. MYLNE thought that the termination -bury implied high ground. The peasantry regarded it as the common term for a manor-house on a hill, and it was common in parts of Hertfordshire.

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON held that -bury was a term in general use throughout the country, though it assumed different forms, such as borough and burgh. It was generally held to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *burh*, a nominative which became *byrig*,

¹ *England before the Norman Conquest*, pp. 230, 245.

and signified a fortified place. The name was often found in association with prehistoric earthworks, and compounded with other names, as in Aylesbury.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD, Esq., exhibited a two-handled vase of Late-Celtic date, and communicated the following note on the

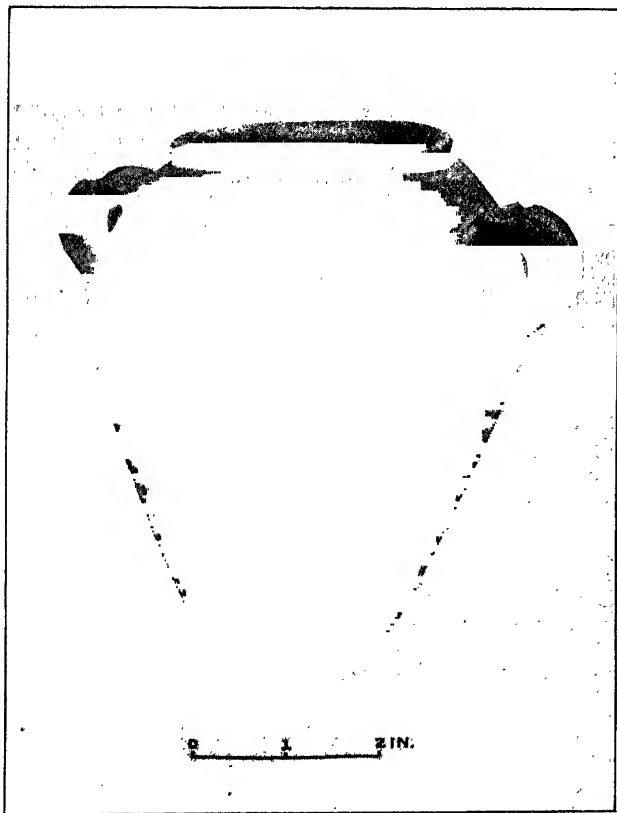


Fig. 1. LATE-CELTIC URN FROM SHEEPWASH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

discovery of a cist-burial at Sheepwash, near Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight:

“The discovery which the following note records was made in December 1898, in a field lying in the parish of Totland, at a spot about a hundred yards south of Sheepwash Farm. The urn (fig. 1) found in the cist and the slabs of limestone of which the cist was formed are at Carisbrooke Castle; these relics, together with

the accompanying photograph and a few lines in the local press, constitute the sole surviving record of the discovery. Upon this evidence, amplified by local inquiries, the following account is based.

The field in which the cist was found slopes northward to the rivulet from which the name of the farm is doubtless derived. It is hardly more than a ditch by the side of the road, but it forms the boundary between the parishes of Totland and Freshwater. The farm of Sheepwash lies on the north side of the road, and is therefore in Freshwater parish. The formation consists of Headon sands (Oligocene), and it was in digging this that the cist was found. The top, which was probably covered by stone slabs, lay some two or three feet below the surface, but there has been a considerable accumulation of topsoil derived by ploughing from the higher ground, as is seen in the photograph. The cist was cleared out by the sand-diggers, doubtless in search of the fatal treasure. The urn was discovered in the position in which it is shown in the photograph (fig. 2).¹ Upon the same 'pillow-stone' rested the skull of a skeleton, the rest of which crumbled to dust on exposure to the air'.² The news of the discovery reached Robert Walker, and it is to him that we owe the preservation of the urn and cist, and indeed the knowledge of its existence. He became the possessor of the urn and cranium. On Friday, August 25th, 1899, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Governor of the Island, attended by Mr. T. B. H. Cochran, the Deputy-Governor, visited the cist at Freshwater and inspected Robert Walker's collection, and it is from the account of this visit in the *Isle of Wight County Press*³ that the main features of the discovery are derived. The part concerned runs as follows: 'Sheepwash was the first place visited, with the object of inspecting the ancient sarcophagus discovered last December during sand-digging operations in a sequestered spot in Mr. Emberley's⁴ field near the highway. This ancient tomb, composed chiefly of slabs of Colwell Bay limestone, contained on the occasion of the Royal visit, a human skull on the stone pillow, with an urn or vase of black basalt ware close by, in the position in which they were when the discovery was first made. . . .'

¹ This fact is expressly stated in the account given in the *Isle of Wight County Press* (Sept. 2, 1899), and I have verified it by numerous inquiries.

² This is a hoary fiction that takes a lot of killing. It is flatly contradicted by the results of careful excavations, which prove that exposure to the air, so far from causing bones to crumble, actually hardens them! It is not the exposure to the air which destroys the bones, but the method of exposing them, and the methods of treasure-seekers always are destructive.

³ September 2, 1899.

⁴ Formerly occupier of Sheepwash Farm.

The cist was removed to Carisbrooke Castle the following summer (1900), and the slabs were placed against the wall of a disused and roofless room adjoining the gate-house museum, where they still are. Two of the largest are about 2 feet square; the rest are smaller and narrower. They are composed of coarse



Fig. 2. CIST CONTAINING THE LATE-CELTIC URN, SHEEPWASH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

yellow limestone of Oligocene age. A thick band of this limestone occurs in the Headon Beds, and can be seen very well in the cliffs of Colwell Bay. It comes to the surface inland over a small area immediately to the west of Sheepwash, the nearest outcrop being less than a quarter of a mile from the site of the cist. It is soft and easily worked, and can be cleft into slabs without difficulty. Some day I intend to make accurate measurements of each of the surviving slabs, and I hope that it may be found possible to re-erect them somewhere in the grounds of Caris-

brooke Castle in the positions in which they are shown in the photograph (fig. 2).

Robert Walker died on December 18th, 1900, in his eighty-second year, and his collection of pottery was thrown into a gravel-pit near Freshwater Church, known as 'Emberley's Pit'. The skull was probably amongst the objects thus disposed of, but the urn was given to Princess Henry of Battenberg by Robert Walker on the occasion of her visit to Freshwater, and placed by her in the museum at the Castle. Here it was found when the objects from the old Newport museum were transferred there, but all that could be gathered as to its history was the label saying that it was found near Freshwater and presented by Robert Walker. The recovery of its history is due to Mr. H. Eldridge Stratton, of Freshwater, to whom I am indebted for the original from which the accompanying photograph of the cist has been copied. He obtained it from Mrs. Bartlett, the landlady of Robert Walker, and it is probably that taken by the Freshwater Photographic Company on the occasion of Princess Henry's visit. It is of the greatest value as a record of the cist and as giving a history to the urn. The latter is 6 inches high and 3 inches broad at the mouth, which is surrounded by a moulded rim; on either side, one inch below the rim, are two projecting handles, formed of a flat band, three-quarters of an inch wide, with a raised rib down the centre. The handles are just wide enough to admit the little finger. Below the handles are vertical marks made with a blunt-pointed bone or piece of wood before the clay was hard.¹ The maximum diameter is 5 inches and the circle of the base 2 inches. It is not wheel-turned. The ware is free from flint grit and resembles that of many loose sherds in the museum whose history is unknown, but which are of Late-Celtic or Roman type. The vase is black with brown patches, and is highly burnished."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH spoke of Mr. Crawford's zeal and success as curator of the Carisbrooke Castle museum, where the antiquities formerly in the Newport museum were safely housed and in course of arrangement. To have saved and identified that rare form of two-handled vase was a matter for congratulation, as the handles were usually countersunk,² the projection being thus minimized to prevent damage. Dorset examples in the British Museum showed the same incurved lip, and it was fair to assume that the projecting handles were of earlier date, but chronological proof had yet to be found. It was at any rate of the Early Iron Age,

¹ These presumably are the 'Greco-Phoenician characters' referred to by Robert Walker in his letter to the *I. W. County Press* (Dec. 30, 1899).

² Cf. *Proceedings*, xxiii. 128, for this setting of the handles.

and had been placed beside the head in a cist which was probably prepared for a much earlier burial, as that type of grave was generally held to date from the late neolithic period. The Aylesford cinerary urns were perhaps a little later than the Freshwater vase, but the latter site seemed to be beyond the limits of cremation and the pedestal-urn common in south-east England. The hole chipped in the base was intentional and might have been symbolic, but had been explained by Pitt-Rivers as a honey-strainer; for that purpose vases with a number of small holes pierced in the vase before firing (of which several examples had survived) would have been more suitable.

Mr. SANDARS thought that the hole in the vase might in some cases have been for straining honey, but burial urns were often such as had been damaged unintentionally, and were no longer of any use to the living.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read a note on a brass from Ulcombe, Kent, and a palimpsest fragment from the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford:

"The brass from Ulcombe, Kent, exhibited by the rector, the Rev. Lord James Butler, through our fellow Mr. Ralph Griffin, has been for some years lying loose in the church and is now in three pieces. A portion of the left leg, the lower half of the sword, and the dog's tail are missing, but are shown on an imperfect rubbing in the Society's collection taken many years ago when the figure was mostly covered by a seat. It probably commemorates some member of the St. Leger family, possibly John St. Leger, who died in 1442 and was buried in the church. The figure is in armour and resembles the two figures at Etchingham, Sussex, dated 1444, as the taces are only divided transversely and palettes defend the armpits, but in other respects, especially with regard to the dog at the feet, it may be classed with the figure of Thomas Torrell, 1442, at Willingale Doe, Essex, and the later figures at Little Waltham, Essex, Crowhurst, Surrey, Marston Mortaine, Bedfordshire, and Isleworth and Hayes, Middlesex, all of which probably came from the same workshop. As no stone now remains for the Ulcombe figure, it is proposed to fasten it to a board and also to renew the missing pieces from the authority of the old rubbing.

Some years ago, when compiling a list of palimpsest brasses, I made inquiries for the palimpsest from the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, but could get no information beyond the fact that it did not exist in the church and nobody connected with the church knew anything about it. It is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1841 (i. 270) as 'a loose plate

found under old pews not long since removed'. Being left loose it naturally disappeared and was not heard of again until last month, when our fellow Dr. Philip Nelson purchased it in an old curiosity shop in Oxford and sent it to me for identification. By his kind permission it is now exhibited, and I am also authorized by him to say that it will be returned provided a guarantee is given for its safe custody in the future. The brass, of which this plate formed a part, is described by Anthony à Wood as a 'nameless one' consisting of two Latin verses on one plate and two English on another. The Latin verses, now broken and incomplete, are thus given,

Tercā terra tegat demō peccat[a resumat]
mund' res habeat spūs ast[ra petat]

and the English verses, of which only the latter half now remains, as,

[As you be so was I, p]ray you for me, fo[r]
[as I am so shall you be, s]o requirith charyte.

The original stone, still containing the latter half of the English verses, remains in the church, but has been much reduced in size and the indent for the Latin verses is gone. It shows, however, a small circular indent for some device about 5 inches above the English verses. The Latin verses are palimpsest and have on the reverse the greater portion of an earlier inscription to John Chyttok, citizen and clothier of London, and Richard Hawnsard, esquire, of Lincolnshire:

Orate p aīabz Johīs Chyttok ciuis & pannocii (sic)
Londōn . . .

Ricardi Hawnsard armigeri defuncti nup de cōm
Lincoln q° . . .

It was probably a 'waster' as the word 'pannarius' appears as 'pannoriūs', although this could easily have been amended by the insertion of a cross bar in the letter u. The families of Chyttok and Hawnsard, both of Lincolnshire origin, were connected by marriage."

Mr. STEPHENSON also showed a slide of a palimpsest brass recently found at Hawarden, co. Flint, the obverse side bearing a long Latin inscription to Dr. John Price, fellow of New College, Oxford, and rector of Hawarden for eighteen years, who died in 1683, and the reverse showing the upper half of a memorial to a civilian and wife, of date about 1630, a very late example of a palimpsest.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE had years before shown a brass from Willingdon, Sussex, which he had himself refixed in the church and thus secured its preservation in its original home. He remembered making a rubbing of a brass at Ulcombe in 1870, and would lend it if any use could be made of it in connexion with those exhibited.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that when the remounting of the brass strip was undertaken, oak should not be used as it had a disastrous effect on the metal. With his practical experience, Mr. Garraway Rice might be asked and relied upon to refix the brass securely in the church to which it belonged.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

THURSDAY, 26th JUNE, 1913.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Compiler :—A catalogue of the ancient charters belonging to the twelve capital burgesses and commonalty of the town and parish of Sheffield. Prepared by T. Walter Hall. 8vo. Sheffield, 1913.

From Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. :—Index or table of contents of Abbot Monington's Secretum in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. 8vo. Sherborne 1913].

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :—The history of Bodiam, its ancient manor; church, and castle. By Rev. Theodore Johnson. 12mo. Hastings, 1913.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Charles William Dyson Perrins, Esq.

Henry Solomon Wellcome, Esq.

Herbert Ernest Balch, Esq.

George Everett Jeffery, Esq.

H. CLIFFORD SMITH, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on Porters, Southend, Essex, and its sculptured panels, the property of Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. :

"My purpose in bringing this subject to the notice of the Society is twofold.

First, I wish that a permanent record be preserved of the

enlightened action of the owner of Porters, Sir Charles Nicholson, who purchased and saved this interesting old building from destruction. Secondly, I hope that, in exhibiting these noble examples of wood sculpture before the Society, as their owner has kindly allowed me to do, they may receive the admiration they deserve, and that some light may be thrown on their provenance and subject.

Southend, Essex, known as Southend-on-Sea, has grown enormously of recent years, its population having increased from about 6,000 some thirty years ago to upwards of 70,000 at the present time. The old house, Porters, was threatened with destruction. It was offered to the Corporation of Southend, who refused to buy it; and on the arrival of Sir Charles Nicholson last year the house and grounds had already been divided up into lots, and the sale of the fittings to a London dealer almost completed. Sir Charles at once negotiated the purchase, and now uses the house as his residence. Porters is situated in the parish of Prittlewell. The names of its owners in medieval times are uncertain.¹ It appears to have been formerly a manor subject to the Honor of Rayleigh; it also paid a free rent to the manors of the Priory of Prittlewell and Milton Hall, and it is also mentioned by Norden in his map of 1594 amongst the houses having a special name. In the reign of Edward IV we find that Bynnes and Porters were in the possession of Sir William Tyrell of Beeches, in Rawreth, the first of his name who owned them. Sir William Tyrell was fifth son of Sir John Tyrell of Heron, by Alice, the daughter and co-heir of Sir William Coggeshall, by Antiocha, the daughter of Sir John Hawkwood of Sible Hedingham. There is an alabaster slab in East Horndon Church to Alice Tyrell, and a monument to the famous Sir John Hawkwood in Sible Hedingham Church, though he, as is well known, was actually buried in Florence.

Sir William Tyrell's will is dated 1470-1. He married first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Fitzsimon, and second, Phillippa, daughter of Sir William Thornby. By the latter he had Jasper, his second son, to whom he left Porters subject to the life-interest of his widow. In or prior to the year 1506 Jasper Tyrell alienated, that is, probably sold, this property to Sir William Browne of St. Dionysius Backchurch, Alderman of London. Sir William was succeeded, on his death in 1514, by his eldest son William, who died in 1551, and was succeeded in turn by his son Thomas, who gave it by his will, dated 1567, to his second son Thomas. In 1592 Porters had passed into the possession of Humfrey Browne, citizen of London, who dated his will thence and died

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Wykeham Chancellor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., for information with regard to the early history of Porters.

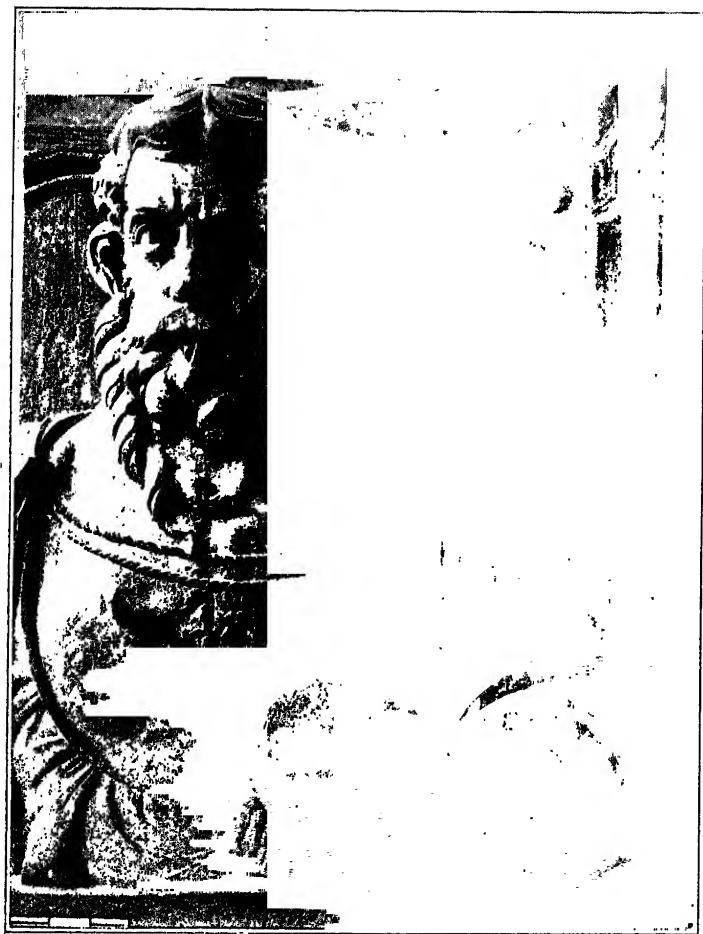


Fig. 1. FRENCH SIXTEENTH-CENTURY OAK SCULPTURES OF THE NINE WORTHIES, FROM PORTERS, SOUTHEEND: PANEL 1. ($\frac{1}{5}$)

that year. His wife Gertrude, who had the estate for life, was living at Prittlewell in 1596-7. We do not find when she died, but the estate was in the Browne family in 1635, as Mr. John Browne was reported as having cut down one of a group of trees known as Porter's Trees, 'which are a special sea mark and especially for his Majesty's ships, and hath been reserved to this day,' and the Lords of the Admiralty wrote him to say they were informed that he had cut down 'one of the chieftest trees' and cautioning him to forbear to fell or cut down any of the said trees at his peril.

After John Browne, the owners of the estate do not seem to have been traced until 1727, when Josiah Thwaites of Stepney, mariner, was owner of Porters. He left it by will to his daughter Judith, who married Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottinghamshire. Lady Clifton died in 1766, having by her will given Porters to Mary Purvis (*née* Cadham), the wife of George Purvis of Harwich. It remained in the Purvis family until 1841, when Frances Laetitia Phillippa, the only child of Barrington Purvis, married Captain Kelso. It continued in their possession until 1868, when it was sold by the trustees in lots. The first lot, including the house, buildings, the Lady's Well and twenty-nine acres of land, was sold to James Heygate.

An examination of the building itself leads to the conclusion that the main portion of it dates either from between the year 1475, when Jasper Tyrell inherited the estate, and 1506, when he parted with it to William Browne, or very soon after it came into William Browne's possession, while considerable alterations appear to have been made during Elizabeth's reign. The house is of red brick. It is now in plan a plain parallelogram, but it would seem that the original house consisted of a hall in the centre facing north, and a kitchen and withdrawing-room at the ends, forming two wings projecting to the south. There were apparently, as in the neighbouring Eastbury House, two winding staircases in the re-entering angles formed between these wings and the south side of the hall. In this portion of the house there remain the ancient carved stone mantelpieces, and on the north front stone-framed windows with mullions and transoms of hollow section: similar windows of the withdrawing-room and kitchen on the south front were replaced in early Georgian times by sashed frames, the rooms having been re-panelled at the same date. The mullions of the windows of the garrets and the east and west sides of the house are of moulded brickwork of ovolo section externally, but splayed inside. They have been plastered externally, though whether this was the original treatment or not is uncertain.

The alterations of which I have spoken as having taken place

in Elizabethan times consisted in enclosing and roofing the space between the two wings on the south side of the house. The gable walls seem also to have been rebuilt then, and the porch and adjacent three-light window added, but the porch has a modern roof and gable. The winding staircase that remains on the west—the other having been replaced by a comparatively recent flight of stairs—has an oak newel and elm treads and risers; its enclosure is of oak studwork, and a borrowed light has been inserted in this, which is filled in with Jacobean turned balusters of oak. Several of the old doors remain, some fitted with wooden latches and loopholes and shutters. The stone-arched fireplace of the hall contains a fine and massive pair of late fifteenth-century cast-iron fire-dogs bearing the arms of Stuart—a *fess chequy*. In the chimney is a large cavity said to have been a hiding-place. Another hiding-place, approached through a movable panel, has been contrived under the winding stairs.

The most striking feature of the interior of the house is the panelling of the hall with the five sculptured panels which are exhibited.

The panelling, which covers the whole of three walls except just under the windows, is of oak linen-fold work. There are several varieties of linen pattern, and it is evident that the panelling has all been rearranged. The fourth side is occupied by the screen, which has fluted oak posts with arched heads over two doorways, apparently of Elizabethan date; the other bays are filled in with elm panelling of the Stuart period or rather later, having solid moulded and mitred framing and raised panels.

The linen-fold panels now extend from floor to ceiling, and the upper row is interrupted by the sculptured busts, which are each two panels wide. No mutins have been removed to make way for these wide panels, as the rails are not morticed; thus it is clear that the existing framing was made to fit the busts. The width of each bust exactly coincides with that of two panels, and further it may be observed that the busts are of two different sizes.

These five sculptured panels are of oak, and have been richly gilt and painted in tempera on a white ground, but much of the paint, including the lettering, has perished or been destroyed. The art displayed on these panels raises them above the mere craft of the carver to the level of figure sculpture of a very high order. They are obviously of foreign workmanship, and their character stamps them as French rather than Italian. They are almost certainly the work of an artist who had seen the marble figure of Moses by Michelangelo on the tomb of Pope Julius II in S. Pietro-in-Vincoli in Rome. This was executed between

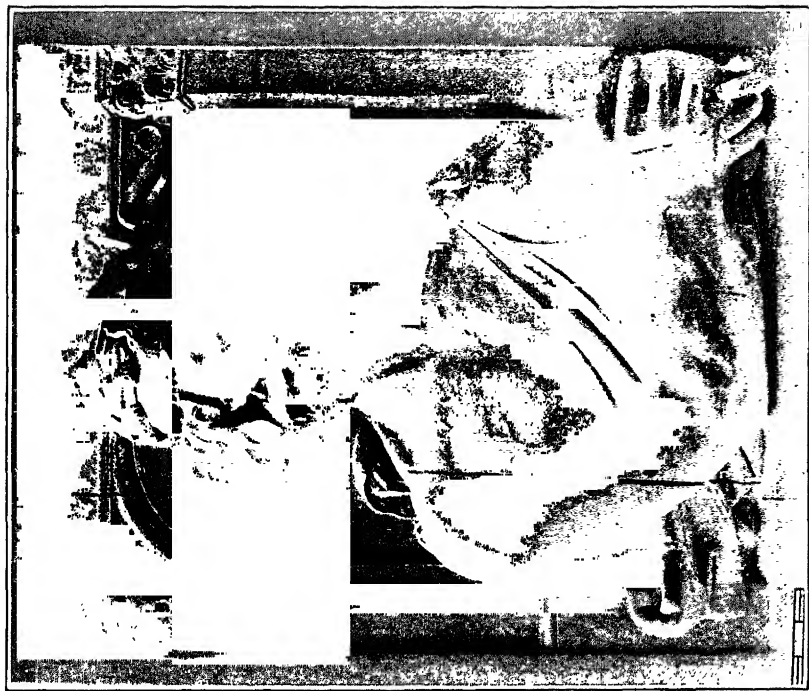


Fig. 2. FRENCH SIXTEENTH-CENTURY OAK SCULPTURES OF THE NINE WORTHIES, FROM PORTERS, SOUTHEAST : PANELS 2 AND 3. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

1513 and 1516, though the tomb itself was not completed until 1545. Each of the busts has the same flowing and curling hair and beards, and hands with marked veins held in front of the body. The Franco-Italian architectural details in the form of flattened arches which figure as the backgrounds of the panels place the date as probably not later than about 1525. Such details are of constant occurrence in connexion with French carvings of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, striking instances being the choir stalls from the Château of Gaillon, now at St. Denis, which date from 1505 to 1510.¹

Bearded busts of similar character appear frequently in French sculpture of the first half of the century, notably on the cathedral doors of Aix-en-Provence (about 1510),² on the screens in Évreux Cathedral,³ and above the portal of the church of Montfort-l'Amaury (about 1530).⁴ They also occur towards the middle of the century on statues, like the two of Moses by Jean Goujon, one from the jubé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois in the Louvre (1544-5),⁵ and the other on the altar of the Château of Écouen at Chantilly (1545-7)⁶; a St. Paul in the Chartres Museum (about 1540)⁷; a St. Jerome in the chapel of the Château of Écouen (1540-60)⁸; and the Apostles of Anet of the school of Germain Pilon in the Musée Carnavalet (1566-7).⁹

The five panels are as follows:

1. Full-faced bust, uncrowned, wearing low open vest held in front by two cords. Right hand missing; left holds an orb. No inscription remains. 1 ft. 11 in. high, 1 ft. 5½ in. wide (original width, 1 ft. 10½ in.).

2. Head, with long flowing beard and spiked crown, looking over left shoulder. Body very slightly draped. Right hand missing; left hand pointing across the body, and does not hold an orb. The inscription has disappeared entirely. Dimensions same as no. 1.

3. Head to right, short beard and spiked crown. Almost nude. Both hands clasp a bag or purse. On frieze the letters god remain. 2 ft. high, 1 ft. 8 in. wide.

4. Head to right with long beard, and laurel wreath under crown. Flowing drapery behind the head. Orb in left hand. Right hand has held sceptre or sword. Circular jewel or medal suspended round the neck. Mantle with lion's head on right shoulder. Much original colour. Letter resembling a τ (or ε) at the end of inscription on frieze.

5. Crowned head to right; long beard; mantle with ram's

¹ See Vitry and Brière, *Documents de sculpture française. Renaissance*, pl. vii.

² *Ibid.*, pl. liii.

³ pl. lv.

⁴ pl. lxxvii.

⁵ pl. cii.

⁶ pl. cvii.

⁷ pl. cxv.

⁸ pl. clix.

⁹ pl. cxxxix.

head on right shoulder. Orb in left hand. On frieze letters ROY A 2 ft. 1½ in. high, 2 ft. wide. Same size as no. 4.

Sir Charles Nicholson was of the opinion that the busts may have represented (1) Christ, (2) Elijah, (3) John the Baptist, (4) David, and (5) Solomon. There can be little doubt, however, that they are five of a set of the 'Neuf Preux' or 'Nine Worthies,' or 'Champions'. Of the 'Nine Worthies' three were pagan: Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Caesar. Three Jewish: Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabaeus. Three Christian: Charles the Great, King Arthur, and Godfrey de Bouillon.

The legend of the Nine Worthies occupied much of the attention of the poets, romancers, genealogists, and artists of the Renaissance. It appeared in verse and prose, and was drawn, painted, carved, and engraved. A knowledge of the heroic exploits of the Nine Worthies was reckoned part of the education of the upper classes. They figured frequently in the knightly ceremonies of the nobility; and it is recorded that Francis I of France held them in particular veneration.

Of similar French examples of carved representations of the Nine Worthies of the time of Francis I there is in the Louvre in the Sauvageot Collection a small boxwood carving in the form of an F (for Francis I)—the *pendant* M (for Margaret of Angoulême) being also in the Louvre. In this F are nine medallions with figures of the Preux, the tenth being a figure of the Crucifixion.¹ The analogy between this and the Porters carvings is not close in matters of detail; but in view of the great latitude in iconographical matters during the French Renaissance, the attributes of the Porters figures are not very important in themselves. Hence, in the absence of inscriptions, it is not easy to state which of the Nine Worthies are here represented. Of the Worthies five are kings, but all the carvings have either crowns or orbs, or both. The identification of only two of the figures is certain. Panel no. 3 with the letters GOD is obviously Godfrey de Bouillon, and no. 5 with ROY A—Roy Artus. It may be hazarded that no. 4 represents Charlemagne.

It is of course impossible to say where these remarkable panels came from or how they found their way to Southend. It is possible that they may have been imported for some cultured patron in a ship that was wrecked at the mouth of the Thames, or they may have been purchased abroad by one of the Brownes. Certainly the panelling was made to fit them, and almost certainly the hall was panelled from the first.

Although their origin is so puzzling, their presence in this modest old house is a testimony of the enlightened tastes which

¹ Didron, *Annales arch.*, xvi, 1856, p. 235.

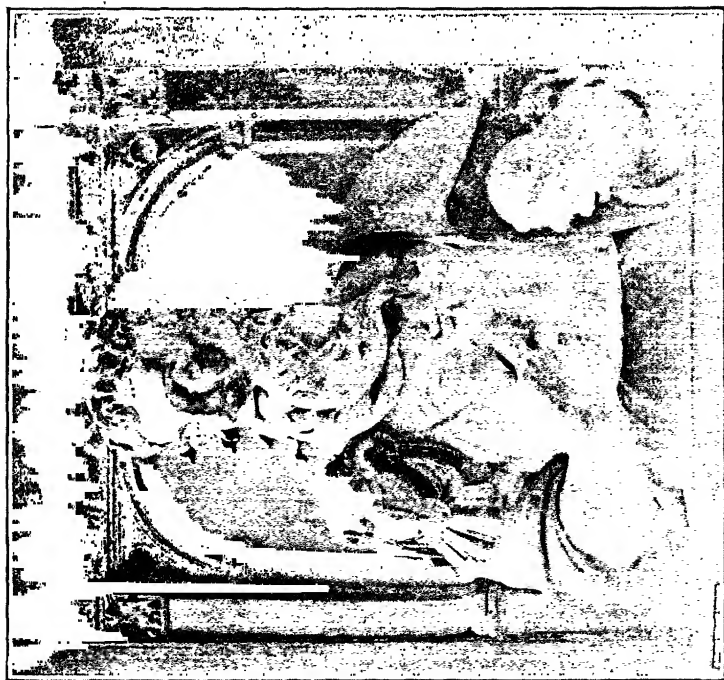
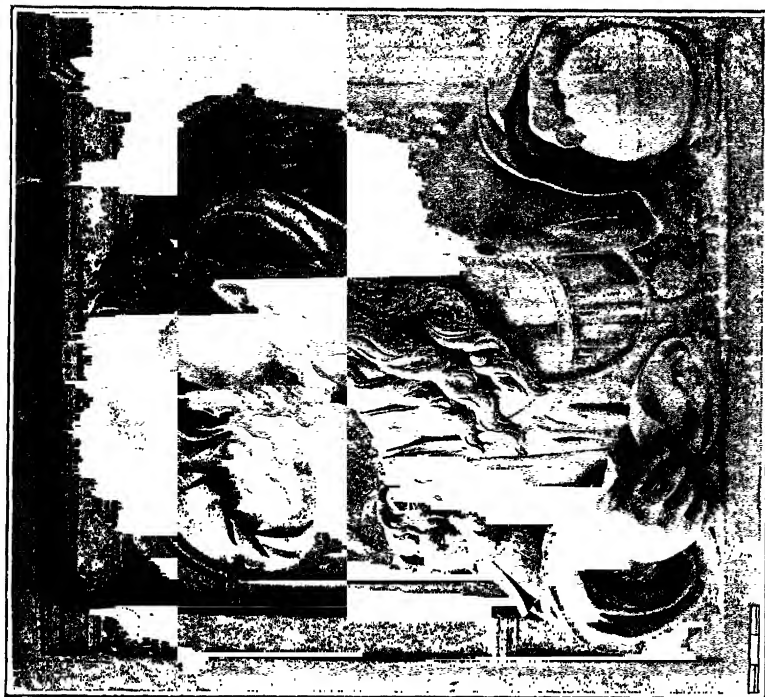


Fig. 3. FRENCH SIXTEENTH-CENTURY OAK SCULPTURES, FROM PORTERS, SOUTHEND: PANELS 4 AND 5. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

came into fashion in England at the time of the Renaissance, and their refined design and execution is in curious contrast with the rude imitations of Renaissance art produced by the native carvers of the stone fireplace and the oak screen in the room to which they belong.

I feel that lovers of antiquity owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Charles Nicholson for the preservation of this old building and its contents. I learn from him that its safety is assured, and that it is his intention, all being well, to leave it in trust to some body, who will be responsible for its future preservation."

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON suggested that the carved subjects were scriptural. When grouped round the central figure they formed an artistic composition on a small scale, and were not intended to be hung apart all round the room as they were at present. They were possibly the Nine Worthies; and above the figure he regarded as John the Baptist the letters 'God . . .' were legible, possibly for Godfrey de Bouillon. The central figure was not crowned like the rest, and the missing right hand had probably been in the attitude of benediction, there being no room for any other position. The two outer figures were perhaps intended for panels of an altar in a private chapel. One bust, which he regarded as Solomon, had fastened round the neck a jewel, probably his seal.

DR. HILL regarded the work as undoubtedly French, and the finest specimens in the country. It dated from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and might be attributed to Jean Goujon. One figure had a wand in the hand, and the architecture was certainly not English.

MR. DALTON thought the series secular, a set of the Nine Worthies. The biblical character of some could be explained by the fact that some of the Worthies were scriptural characters. The inscription 'God . . .' was easily accounted for, if, as he thought, the figure below was Godfrey de Bouillon.

H. E. BALCH, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on further excavations at the Late-Celtic and Romano-British cave-dwelling at Wookey Hole, Somerset, which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

In the course of the excavations pottery of exceptional interest was discovered, the Celtic level having developed, as the entrance of the cave-dwelling was approached, in such a way as to prove an occupation almost confined to the entrance in the earlier years. Several variations of ornate designs in the C curve occurred at the very base of the deep levels, and lay beneath the ashes of the first

fires lit in the cave. This pottery doubtless belonged to the incised ware which in France was confined to Armorica, and which is held to be related to the painted ware of the other parts of Gaul. The work done at Wookey Hole must be taken to prove conclusively that the pottery of the deeper levels, closely agreeing with that of the Lake Villages, must range back at the least to 200 to 250 B.C. Allowing even this, the rate of accumulation of the floor debris must have been much more rapid in the earlier part of the occupation. The strange mixing of animal (food) bones and shattered human bones had continued, though they were not found in the earliest deposit in which was the pottery decorated with C curves. Human jaw and limb bones, embedded in undisturbed ash, and purposely crushed and broken, constantly occurred.

Amongst the finds were weaving combs, a decorated antler cheek-piece, iron and bronze objects, bone pins, needles and other implements, pottery-moulding implements, and other objects.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked on the uniformity of Early Iron Age remains in the west and the contrast presented by the pottery to the Aylesford series in the south-east, which was probably contemporary. The earliest specimens, however, from Wookey Hole, like the Glastonbury ware, dated well before the Roman period, and the recently discovered pottery on Hengistbury Head suggested that Late-Celtic forms in the west went back some centuries before Aylesford. There were features that pointed to a continental origin, such as the festoons on the shoulder and the circular indentations on the sides or base. The interlocked semicircle pattern appeared in a simplified form on a dagger-sheath in the British Museum referable to La Tène II, and he had noticed a brooch of the same date from Wookey Hole in a lantern slide, also a composite comb with two rows of teeth that looked more like Roman or even Saxon work. It was curious that recent work in English caves had brought to light practically nothing earlier than the Iron Age; and it would be advisable to test Wookey Hole for flint implements, as some deposits were known to date from pleistocene times. Mr. Balch and his colleagues were to be congratulated on their successful labours and the fine series exhibited; and another report dealing with a much earlier period would be most acceptable to the Society.

Mr. DALE said that something was needed to carry the weft across the warp, and the perforated antler-points were probably used as shuttles, rather than cheek-pieces of bridle-bits. The whorls for spinning remained, but the spindles, being of wood, had altogether perished.

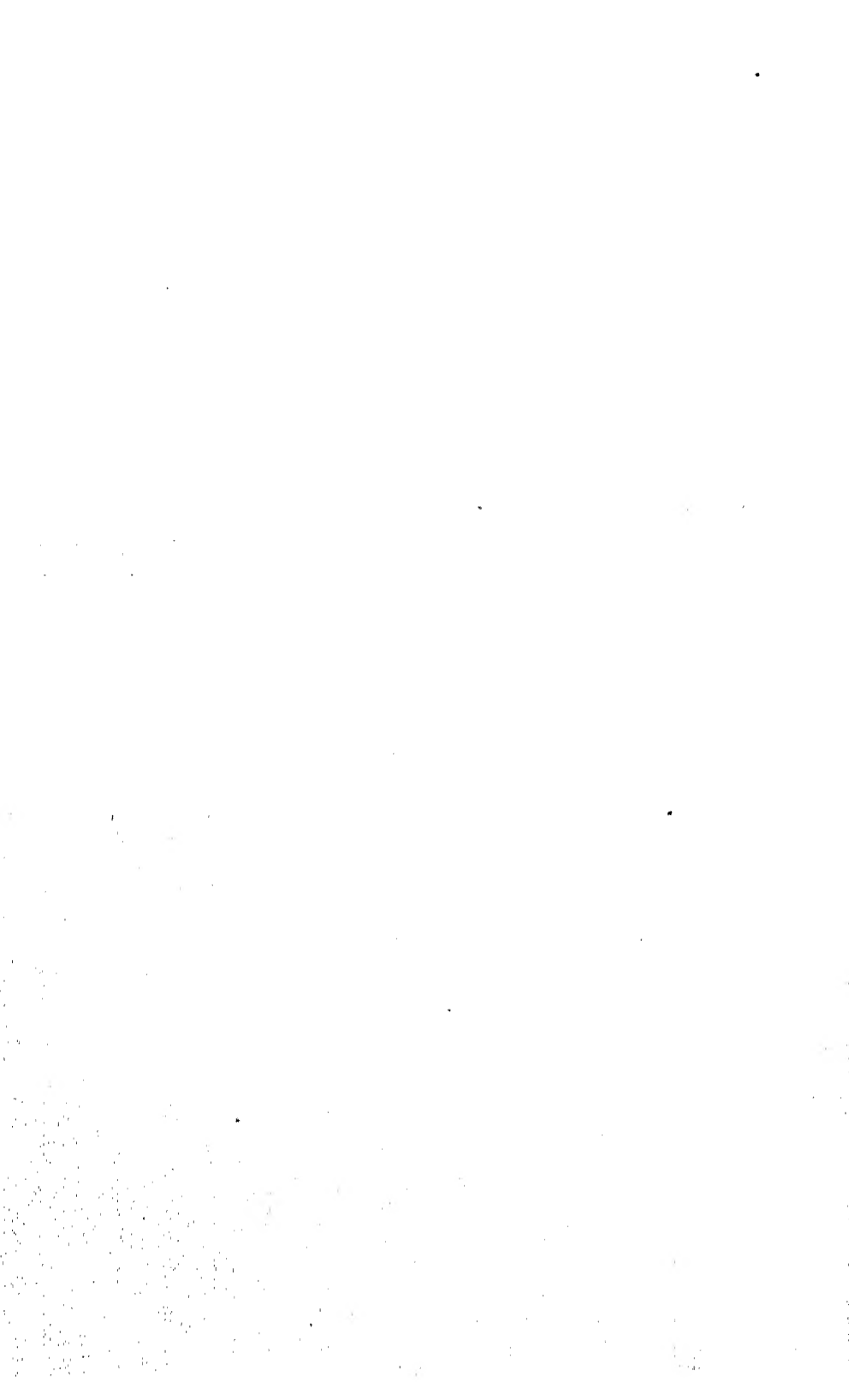
Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY said that the cordoned urn of Aylesford type had actually been found in going over the lake-village pottery, and would eventually be published in the second Glastonbury volume. It was remarkable that the Lake-Village ware had not reached farther north than Hunsbury; and the variety exhibited was apparently confined to Somerset, being found at Ham Hill, Worlebury, Caddington, and Cadbury Camps. No less than ninety weaving-combs had been found at Glastonbury, and nearly half the number bore designs: there were also sixty cheek-pieces of antler from the same site, as well as bill-hooks and adzes exactly like those exhibited. Fragmentary human bones occurred there on the floor of huts, one humerus having been gnawed. A femur had been not only gnawed but cut with a knife and pierced, and infants had been buried under the hut floors. Hundreds of clay sling-bolts had come from Glastonbury, and the saw on exhibition had the teeth reversed.

Mr. BALCH replied that the double comb had undoubtedly been found at the low level, and anything in that position that was not obviously later must be regarded as Early Iron Age; but Roman coins had been found 12 ft. below the cave-floor. He had remained in close touch with the excavations at Meare, and was always looking out for parallels, but the Wookey Hole cave-dwellers seemed on the whole poorer and less civilized than their neighbours in the lake-villages.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the author and his fellow workers on the results achieved at Wookey Hole, and was sure the Society appreciated such gratuitous contributions to knowledge. Though no doubt poor in comparison with Glastonbury, the exhibits formed an imposing series; and he hoped that another report would be presented on the further exploration of the cave.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, November 27, 1913.



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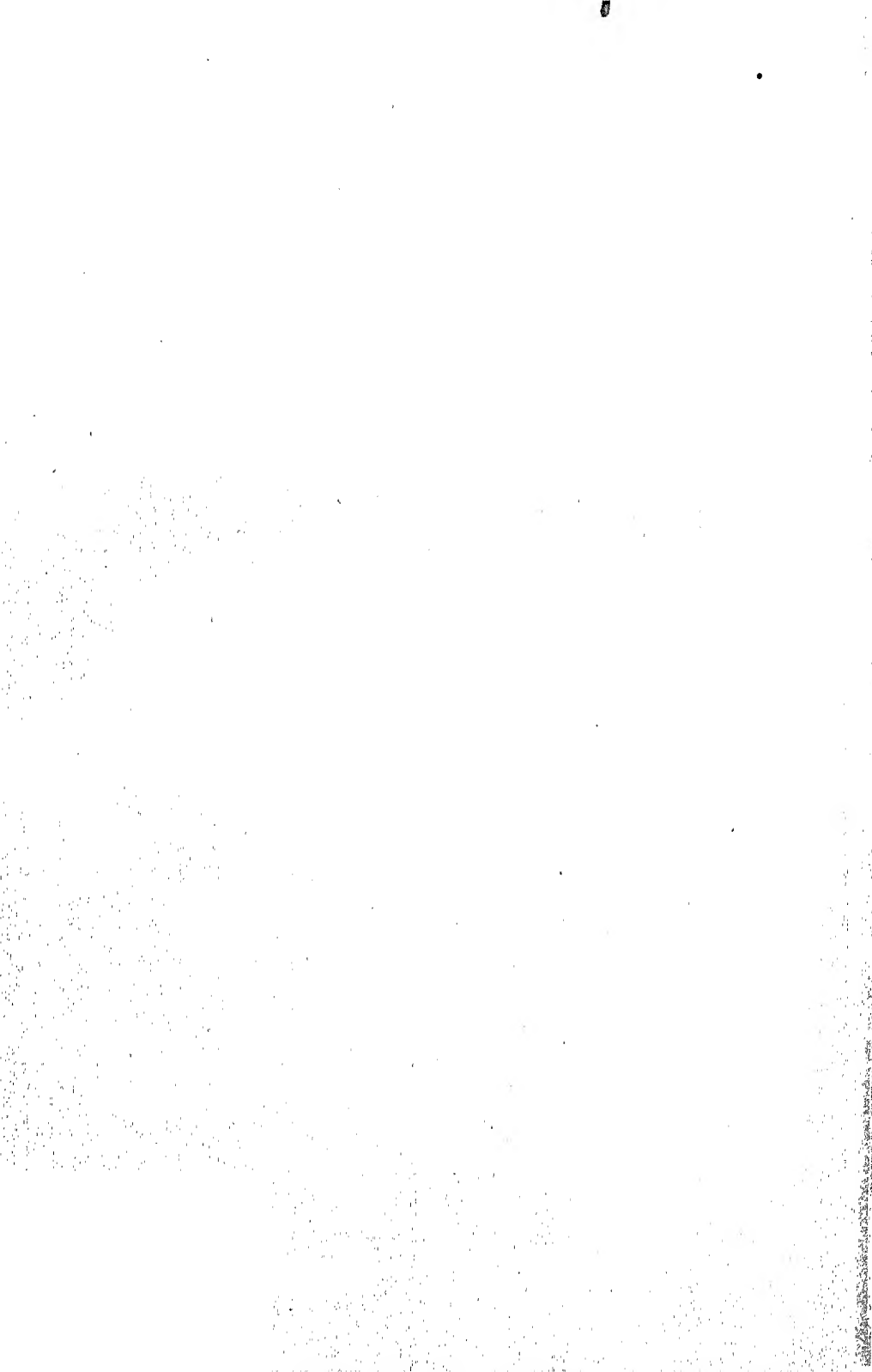
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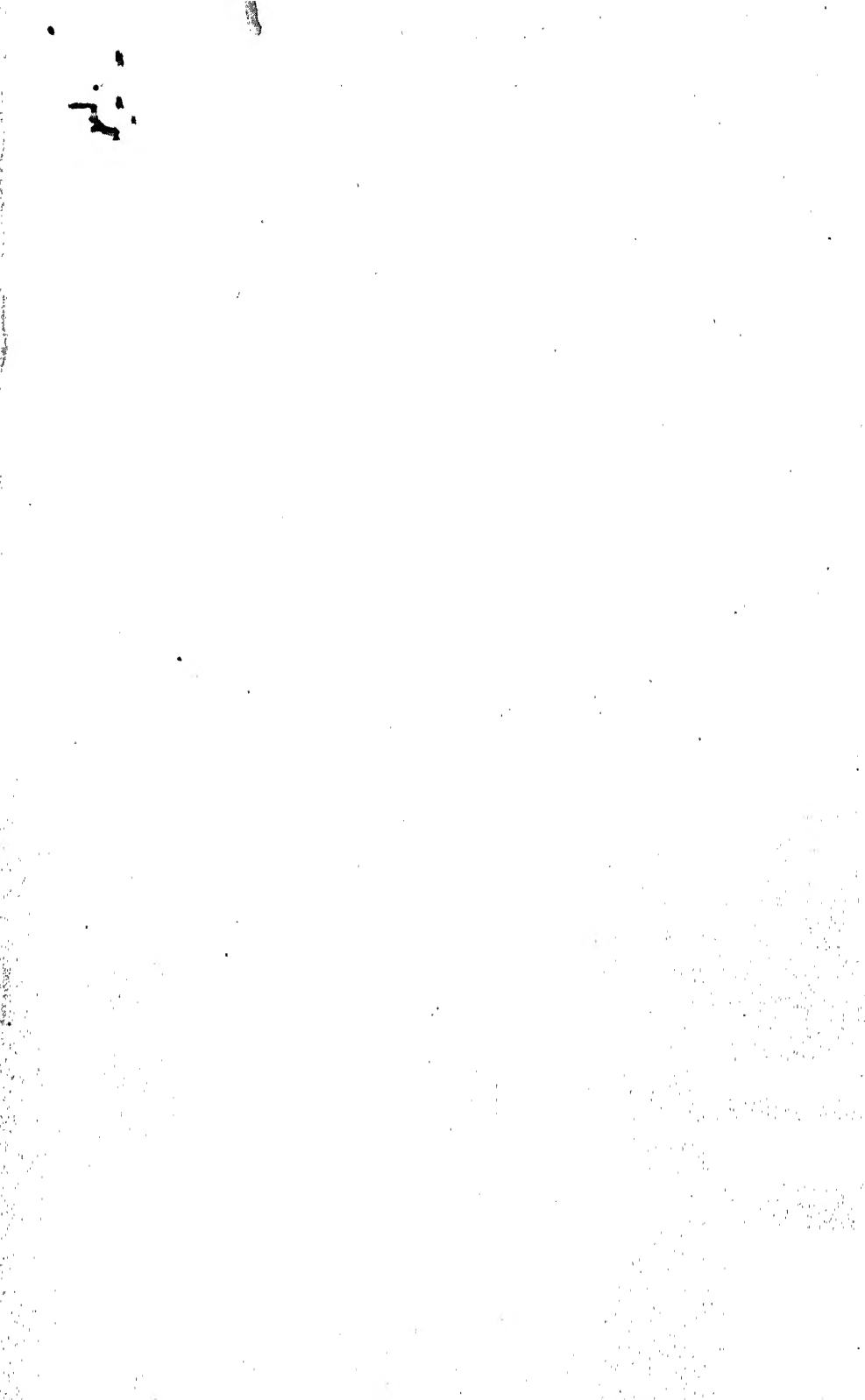
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